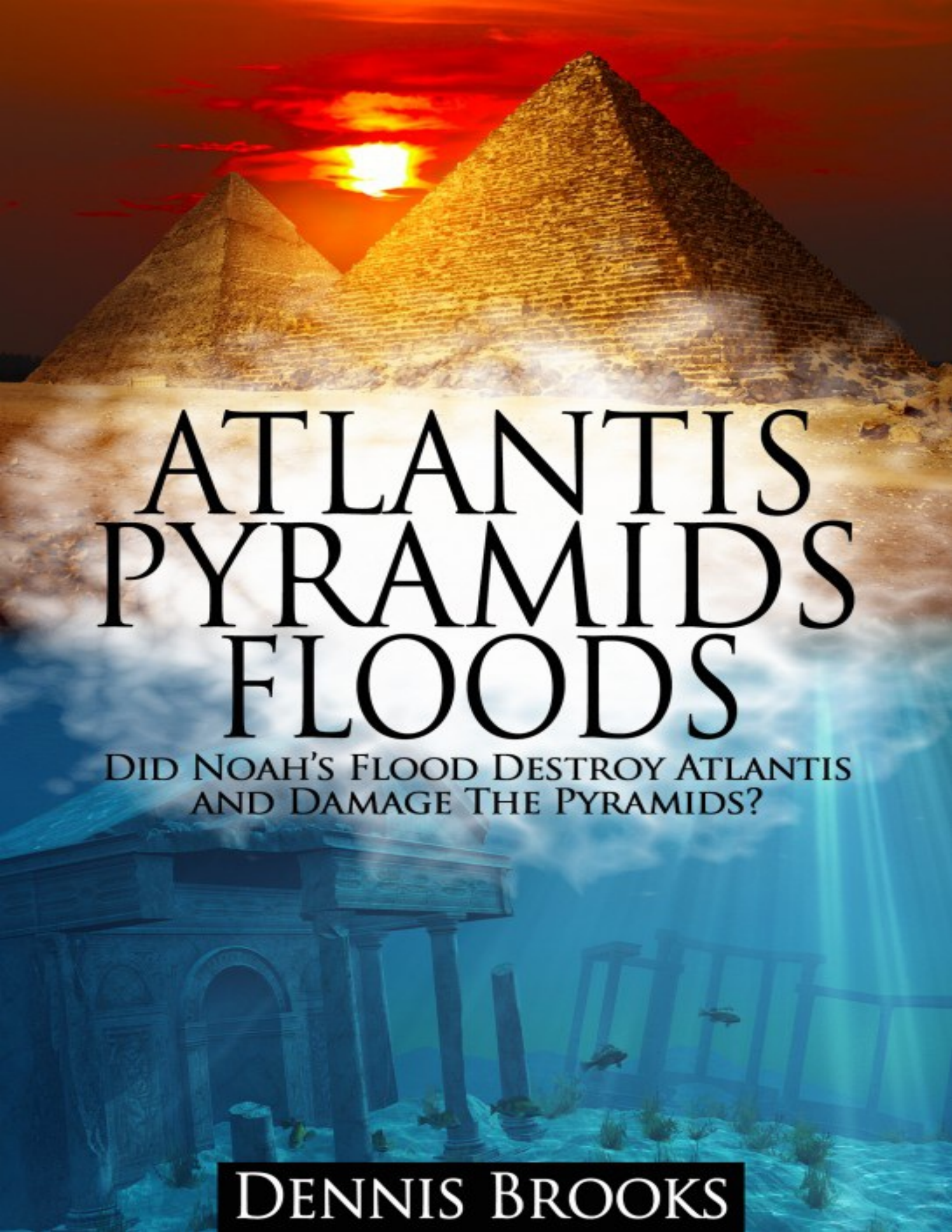
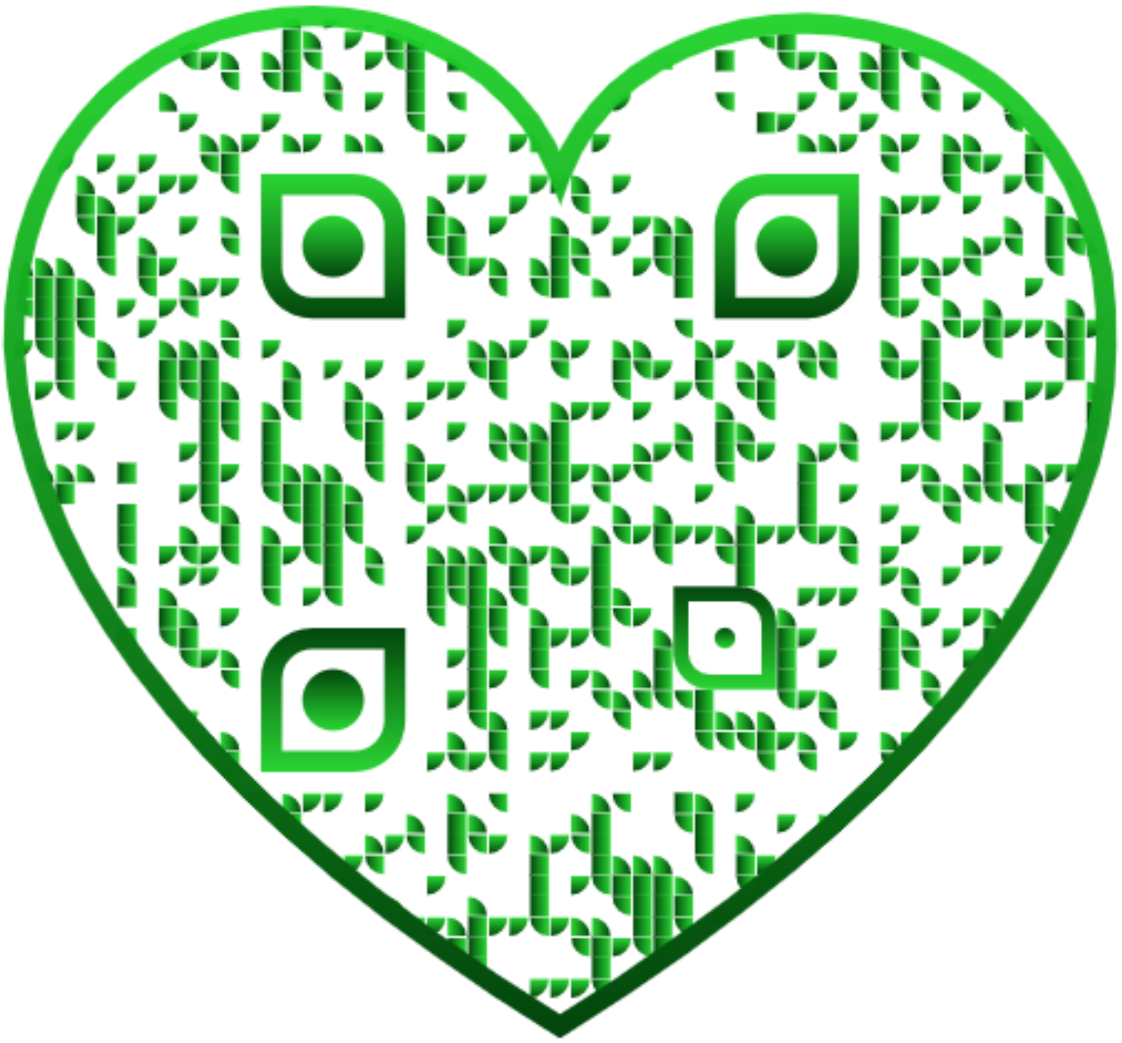

ATLANTIS
PYRAMIDS
FLOODS
DID NOAH'S FLOOD DESTROY ATLANTIS
AND DAMAGE THE PYRAMIDS?
DENNIS BROOKS



ATLANTIS PYRAMIDS FLOODS

Did Noah's Flood Destroy Atlantis and Damage the Pyramids?

Dennis Brooks

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1

EGYPT, ATLANTIS' OLDEST COLONY

According to sources as diverse as Plato and historian Ignatius Donnelly, Egypt was Atlantis' oldest colony. Besides Donnelly's research and Plato's story about Atlantis, there is now physical evidence to support their claims. In addition, several other researchers and references tie Atlantis to Egypt and the Great Flood. When we put these and many other scattered references together alongside the information provided by the storytellers, an image begins to take shape and the bigger picture comes into view.

In analyzing the sources and evidence available to us, it seems that Noah's Great Flood was caused by the same cataclysm that destroyed Atlantis. Since myths are usually based on truth, this new information will allow us to investigate the story behind the myth; and when it comes to the Great Flood's link to Atlantis, there is simply too much physical evidence in support of Atlantis and the Flood to dismiss either story as a myth.

If Egypt were Atlantis' oldest colony, as Plato and Donnelly stated, the Egyptian Pyramids may have been in place since before Atlantis was destroyed. It stands to reason then, that if the pyramids were already in place before the destruction of Atlantis, they would have been on the Giza Plateau when Atlantis was destroyed. If the pyramids were in place during the flood, they would have sustained flood damage, and we would be able to see evidence of that damage. If these observations are correct, then several of the structures on the Giza Plateau were damaged by flood waters.

We can see the destruction clearly on the Great Sphinx and the three nearby larger pyramids: Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure. The ground in the area is still

littered with debris knocked loose from the pyramids by floating objects. Khufu and Menkaure were completely submerged by the flood. However, the top of Khafre, the tallest pyramid, was not destroyed during the flood. This left a cap on the Great Pyramid that now acts as the high-water mark for Noah's Flood. The images can be seen online.

The Great Pyramids:
www.culturefocus.com/egypt_pyramids.htm

Robert Ballard, one of the world's best-known underwater archaeologists, has found evidence of the flood in the Black Sea off the coast of Turkey, quoted below:

> "Evidence Noah's Biblical Flood Happened, Says Robert Ballard"
> 'By carbon dating shells found along the shoreline, Ballard said he believes they have established a timeline for that catastrophic event,'...
> http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/evidence-suggests-biblical-great-flood-noahs-time-happened/story?id=17884533

According to the above article, the Black Sea was landlocked before the Great Flood happened. Sea level in the area was much lower than it was in the Mediterranean Sea. During the flood, water escaped and flowed from the Mediterranean Basin, filling the basin of the Black Sea.

Note: Plato told of multiple floods in the area occurring before the greatest flood of all. If that is true, then we should be able to see damage caused by more than one flood. Take another closer look at the Great Sphinx. You can see that it has a high water mark at its chin showing damage from what might have been another flood.

The Great Sphinx:
www.fotopedia.com/wiki/Great_Pyramid_of_Giza#!/items/JwmwoXtYOBY-ReP8TwkrFsw

Next, take a look at this excerpt from Plato in which a priest in Egypt is speaking to Solon, a famous Athenian lawmaker.

> The priest: In the first place you remember a single deluge only, but there were many previous ones; in the next place, you do not know that there formerly dwelt in your land the fairest and noblest race of men which

> ever lived, and that you and your whole city are descended from a small seed or remnant of them which survived.
>
> And this was unknown to you, because, for many generations, the survivors of that destruction died, leaving no written word. For there was a time, Solon, before the great deluge of all, when the city which now is Athens was first in war and in every way the best governed of all cities,"

Plato's complete story of Atlantis is included as a reference later on in the text.

Questions to be answered: How long did the flooding last? What areas were flooded? Where was Atlantis located? Where did the flood waters come from? What caused the flooding? How was Atlantis destroyed?

2

CATACLYSM DESTROYED ATLANTIS

The destruction of Atlantis may have been the result of a natural disaster that dug a series of craters across North America, now called the Carolina Bays. These craters might be the key to solving the mystery of what destroyed Atlantis and caused the Great Flood. Evidence of the cataclysm is permanently etched into the land, telling us much about the history of the event. This particular destructive act of nature seems to have been caused by a shower of comet fragments falling from space. The comet probably broke up in space and the larger fragments followed each other to earth.

The fragments broke up again as they entered Earth's atmosphere and hit the ground as bullets of ice, water, and debris. The fragments created elliptical depressions when they slammed into the earth. These craters are concentrated along the Atlantic seaboard within the coastal states of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, and even as far away as Nebraska. In Maryland, they are called Maryland Basins. They also landed in the Gulf of Mexico.

Looking at the impact sites, it is easy to imagine the amount of damage the incoming fragments were capable of causing. Scientific research has also found that there are icy comets in outer space, further supporting this theory. The following link provides further information on this ancient disaster.

"Carolina Bays, Stone-age Comet Destroys North America"
cintos.org/SaginawManifold/Distal_Ejecta/CarolinaBays/index.html

This massive block of ice broke up in outer space and hit the earth as 500,000 separate fragments, which bombarded North America for two days. The great impacts would have triggered earthquakes, floods, and forest fires throughout America and Mexico. There might also be other impact sites within the Americas that have not yet been identified as such. For instance, there are huge scars on the mountains a few miles southwest of Los Lunas, New Mexico. These scars may have also been made by comet fragments, which would explain the large fields of rocks and boulders that litter the landscape near Los Lunas.

Los Lunas, New Mexico:
www.google.com/maps/@34.7564005,-106.9672765,57901m/data=!3m1!1e3
Zoom out on the map for a better idea of the terrain.

If the comet was mostly ice, as it seems to have been, it would have brought millions of gallons of water to the planet, resulting in flooding over most of the eastern part of the United States including the coastal areas. The water would have entered the rivers and streams and headed toward the ocean, sweeping tons of debris along with it and destroying everything in its path. Much of the water would have then gone through the canals and into the Florida Plain, clearing out the land and carrying much debris into the ocean.

Explosions from the fragments would have also created funnel clouds that rose high into the sky, and the resulting dust and smoke would have blocked out sunlight for days. Soot and ash from the clouds would have landed everywhere. This would have caused dirt, water, and debris to rain down over much of the United States and the surrounding areas. As the debris fell, it would have covered the land many miles away from the impact sites. Then, the rains would have started from the water in the atmosphere, causing even more flooding.

The water that flooded America would have carried millions of trees and other debris into the ocean, filling the Gulf of Mexico and making part of the Atlantic Ocean both impassable and impenetrable. The flood would have left shorelines, swamps, marshes, and plains swept clean, leaving thousands of miles of mudflats in its wake. In addition, the water from the comet and all of the debris from around the Atlantic Ocean would have permanently raised sea levels. People who were not hurt directly by the comet and flooding still may have suffered from the fallout.

3

WHERE WAS ATLANTIS LOCATED?

There are many questions regarding Atlantis, but the most important one is, "Where was Atlantis?" To answer this question, let's start with a set of grid coordinates that were published in ancient texts and well known by sailors of the time. They used the coordinates to travel to and from Atlantis long before Plato was born. Written in the Sanskrit and part of the Mahabharata, one of the oldest of the Hindu Puranas, there is a passage in The Vishnu Purana which locates Atlantis between the grid coordinates 24 to 28 degrees north latitude, which inevitably leads us to North America. The 24 degree coordinate leads to Miami and the 28 degree coordinate leads to Cape Canaveral, Florida. This puts the Florida Plain in between the coordinates. Other details on ancient sources describing Atlantis can be found at the address below:

R. Cedric Leonard, AtlantisQuest.com:
www.atlantisquest.com/Writings.html

Florida is what Plato described as the Plain of Atlantis. He knew nothing firsthand about Florida, and yet he managed to describe it in great detail, providing information about its length, width, and even its height above sea level. Plato also wrote about other terrain features on the plain of Atlantis which match those found in Florida. He also referred to North America as the continent of Atlantis.

When reading Plato's story, you will find that you will be able to match his descriptions to other features. This gives us a place to start, but before we compare the actual terrain features on the plain to Plato's descriptions, we will

need more background information. This will give us an overall picture, which will help to explain many of the finer details regarding Atlantis and its location.

Take the name Atlantis, for instance. Plato refers to Atlantis in several different ways: as a boundless continent, an island continent, an island, a country, and a city. After matching the terrain features on maps to the details in the literature, we can see that the boundless continent Plato was referring to was North America and South America together. The continent of Atlantis was North America by itself, while the country of Atlantis was the area that covers Mexico, Texas, Georgia, Florida, and the Appalachian Mountains.

The city of Atlantis included two cities, one old and one new. These are now Tampa, Florida and Mexico City. Also, you will find that some of the references use the terms "island" and "continent" interchangeably in referring to Atlantis. For example, "island of Atlantis" refers to a small triangular island that held the first royal city, but Plato also refers to the North American Continent as the island of Atlantis. He also mentions other islands in the area as being part of Atlantis.

Considering the descriptions given of Atlantis and looking at the present-day terrain, the other islands he referred to must have been Cuba, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Haiti, and Puerto Rico. In his dialogue, Plato mentions the continent opposite of Atlantis, which is South America. After decoding the language used to describe the places, you will find that the different names can be used properly in different ways to refer to the different features we recognize on the map.

As you can see below, Plato's explanation about Atlantis' location is both simple and straightforward:

> "This power came forth out of the Atlantic Ocean, for in those days the Atlantic was navigable; and there was an island situated in front of the straits which are by you called the Pillars of Heracles; the island was larger than Libya and Asia put together, and was the way to other islands, and from these you might pass to the whole of the opposite continent which surrounded the true ocean; for this sea which is within the Straits of Heracles is only a harbour, having a narrow entrance, but that other is a real sea, and the surrounding land may be most truly called a boundless continent."

Since Atlantis was part of the boundless continent, any ship leaving Europe would have been able to find it—all it had to do was continue to travel westward. On the other hand, after the destruction of Atlantis, it might have been difficult for sailors to navigate an ocean filled with debris without precise instructions on how to get to where they wanted to go. In that case, the grid coordinates may have been necessary in finding their way to Atlantis.

The Kingdom of Atlantis:
www.google.com/maps/@25.1470476,-81.1411902,4627827m/data=!3m1!1e3

The Second Coordinate

There exists another coordinate that was published on the walls of temples in Central America. Archaeologist William Smith found that the 26.4 degrees north latitude angle is the angle on the Earth that would center the sundial. It is also the holy latitude of the Egyptians, the angle of the sides of the holy stone in Newark, Ohio, the angle of the great hall in the great pyramid, and the base angle of the lodestone compass. Significantly, the coordinate runs through Florida, which, Plato describes as the Atlantis Plain. One specific voyage taken along that angle went between the Americas and Portugal.

Mr. Smith also found that 38 other voyages had taken place, all related to the latitude 26.4 degrees north. When you plot them from their respective locations, you will see that they all have two points in common in the ocean, which is their home, or Atlantis. Those common points are Cape Coral and Port Isabel, two major seaport cities in Florida and Texas. This appears to have been a local trade route.

Explore Cape Coral:
www.google.com/maps/@26.5449108,-82.0119183,481m/data=!3m1!1e3

Explore Port Isabel:
www.google.com/maps/place/Port+Isabel,+TX/@26.0665384,-97.2011203,7709m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m2!3m

TSUNAMIS HIT EUROPE AND AFRICA

Some of the comet fragments coming down from the sky would have hit the Atlantic Ocean, creating huge tsunamis and thus destroying coastal cities, with resulting damage reaching as far as Western Europe and Africa. During the two days of bombardment, huge waves rolled across the open ocean, and all of the islands and other coastal communities within its wide range would have been flooded continuously by tsunami waves. The tsunamis would have been so great that the Canary Islands and Great Britain would have been completely submerged except for their mountains.

Doggerland, northern Europe's own lost land:
www.cbsnews.com/news/doggerland-northern-europes-own-lost-city-of-atlantis-discovered-off-scotland
The massive waves would have converged at the Strait of Gibraltar and then forced their way through the narrow passage and into the basin. High, nearly vertical, waves would have gone through the entrance of the strait where the mountains are over 2000 feet above sea level. The incoming water funneled through the pillars would then raise sea levels in the Mediterranean Basin higher and higher until it was full.

The Strait of Gibraltar:
www.google.com/maps/@35.1917986,-5.720466,570781m/data=!3m1!1e3
All of the highly populated areas within the basin would have been under water, including Alexandria, Beirut, Cairo, Egypt, Italy, Jerusalem, and all of the Greek Islands. It is also possible that when the floodwater began to recede from deep inland, tons of trees, boats, ships, lumber, buildings, and bridges

were carried back with it into the sea. It is reasonable to assume that floating debris would have then converged at the narrow neck of the strait. Because of its narrowness, the strait's opening could have easily been clogged by all of the floating ships, boats and trees carried from all over, with wood from houses, dead bodies, grass, mud, and silt all serving to seal the dam and block the water's path to the ocean.

For a more modern example of a similar phenomenon, read about the recent earthquake and resulting tsunami in Japan. Cars, whole houses and even severed feet in shoes have all gathered with many other bits of debris and are now being carried to the west coast of the US. More than 200,000 buildings were washed out by the tsunami's enormous waves.

Path of debris after the Japan tsunami:
www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1374520/Japan-earthquake-tsunami-debris-floating-US-West-Coast.html#ixzz319Rb53p5

In terms of the ancient flood, it may have been several days or weeks before the water in the basin slowly seeped back into the Atlantic Ocean. The high watermark on the Great Pyramid is at 655 feet above sea level, proving that the water was indeed very high. The land elevation near the Great Pyramid is about 210 feet high. The pyramid is 481 feet high. This gives the pyramid a total elevation of 691 feet above sea level and is why the very top of the Great Pyramid appears to have not been damaged by floodwater.

The Great Pyramid:
www.google.com/maps/@29.97674,31.132915,3a,75y,90t/data=!3m5!1e2!3m3!1s10337574!2e1!3e10

Fragments from the comet may have hit Europe and Africa!

5

ATLANTIS GOES TO WAR

Atlantis was a powerful nation with ten kings, ten countries, thousands of ships, thousands of sailors, and millions of soldiers. This was the vast power which Poseidon settled on the continent and was then unleashed on the countries of Europe with the intent of world domination.

Having already established colonies in Africa and Europe, in 9840 B.C., the military forces of Atlantis crossed the Atlantic Ocean and started their campaign to conquer the world. Some of the countries probably gave up without a fight, and this type of early success may have allowed the kings to easily take over areas not already under their control.

During the war, Athens was the leader of the Hellenes, which were independent Greek states that joined forces with each other. Near the end of the war, the other states were either defeated or exhausted, leaving Athens to defend the area alone. However, in the struggle, Athens ultimately prevailed.

During the ten-year campaign, there is no doubt that Atlantis' military forces were also exhausted and their supplies were also depleted. That is probably what gave Athens the upper hand and allowed them to turn the tide of battle. Athens drove the Atlantis fighting forces back to the ships from which they had launched their attack. Indeed, Athens was probably ready to claim victory when huge waves flooded the Mediterranean Basin.

Ten years from the start of the war, in 9850 B.C., huge icy comet fragments entered earth's atmosphere and began to break up. For two days in North America, thousands of fragments slammed into the earth and ocean near the eastern seaboard, devastating the land and sending wave after wave across the

Atlantic Ocean. As sea levels rose in the Mediterranean basin, the Atlantis colonies and the military forces on both sides were swept up in all the destruction.

One report claims that some large comet fragments landed as far away as Belgium.

Missing the Big Picture

The people who lived on the European side of the Atlantic Ocean simply could not tell what had happened. Without firsthand knowledge of the cataclysm that took place, the door was left wide open for guesses and speculation. However, the one thing they did know for sure was that this was an act of God. According to Plato, the Greeks believed that Zeus had destroyed Atlantis because it started the ten-year (unjust) war with Europe.

When sailors finally went back looking for Atlantis, they came across miles and miles of debris in the water and found that the Florida Plain had been swept clean. Upon returning home, they referred to the plain as a shoal of mud and said that they could not go around it. They thought that it and the debris floating in the ocean were left over from the continent sliding under the water. The only reason they had to cross the Atlantic Ocean again was to trade with Atlantis, which they thought was no longer there. It would be thousands of years before the people in the Mediterranean Basin would reestablish cities, villages, and communities, while recovering from the destruction.

6

ACCOUNTS OF THE DESTRUCTION

Four different accounts of the event that destroyed Atlantis are listed below. The first version was written by Le Plongoen and published by Dr. W.P. Phelon in the book, Our Story of Atlantis. It gives the exact date, month, and year of the incident. It is also possible that the basin mentioned in this account was the Gulf of Mexico.

The second account comes from Plato's writings and was originally taken from the walls of a temple in Sais, Egypt. This account supports the notion that Atlantis was in the possession of Egypt at some time before, during, or after the war between Atlantis and Europe.

The third account is a passage from The Oera Linda Book from Holland (Frisia). It is said to be one of the oldest books ever found. It tells of the destruction of a large Atlantic Island (what we call a continent) by earthquakes and tsunamis. It supports the story of Atlantis by mentioning "Atlan," earthquakes, and floods. From the rest of the background information, we can assume that Atlan is referring to Atlantis. However, it does not give details about when the incident happened.

The fourth account is by noted archaeologist Dr. Frank C. Hibben. He suggested that a cataclysm such as the Carolina Event might have been the cause of the extinction of certain horses, mastodons, mammoths, saber-toothed cats, and the giant beavers that once roamed the Americas. He gave a compelling and detailed account of what he found during his expedition to Alaska. His extinction theory is plausible because the layer of debris from the comet fallout has been found by scientists. Fossils of the animals mentioned

above have been found within the debris fallout layer of the earth, as well as in deeper layers from a time before the debris fell. However, none of the fossils have been found on top of the layers of earth after the debris layer.

Account 1: South America

"The year six Kan, on the eleventh Mulch in the month of Zac, there occurred terrible earthquakes, which continued without intermission until the thirteenth Chuen. The country of the hills of mud, the "land of Mu," was sacrificed being twice upheaved, it suddenly disappeared during the night, the basin being continually shaken by volcanic forces. Being confined, these caused the land to sink and rise several times in various places. At last, the surface gave way, and the ten countries were torn asunder and scattered into fragments; unable to withstand the force of the seismic convulsions, they sank with sixty-four million of inhabitants, eight thousand years before the writing of this book. This excerpt was taken from the book: Our Story of Atlantis.

Account 2: Plato

But afterward there occurred violent earthquakes and floods; and in a single day and night of misfortune all your warlike men in a body sank into the earth, and the island of Atlantis in like manner disappeared in the depths of the sea. For which reason the sea in those parts is impassable and impenetrable, because there is a shoal of mud in the way; and this was caused by the subsidence of the island." Taken from Plato's story "Timaeus and Critias."

Account 3: Oera Linda Book

"During the whole summer, the sun hid itself behind the clouds, as if unwilling to shine upon the earth. In the middle of the quietude, the earth began to quake as if it was dying. The mountains opened up to vomit forth fire and flames. Some of them sunk under the earth while in other places mountains rose out of the plains... Atland disappeared, and the wild waves rose so high over the hills and dales that everything was buried under the seas. Many people were swallowed up by the earth, and others who had escaped the fire perished in the waters.

Account 4: Hibben

"In the mid-1940s, Dr. Frank C. Hibben, professor of archeology at the University of New Mexico, mounted an expedition to Alaska to look for human remains. The remains he found were not human, but what he found was anything but evidence of gradualism or uniformitarianism. Instead he found miles of muck filled with the remains of mammoths, mastodons, and several kinds of bison, horses, wolves, bears and lions. Just north of Fairbanks, Hibben and his associates watched as bulldozers pushed the half-melted muck into sluice boxes for the extraction of gold. Animal tusks and bones rolled up in front of the blades "like shavings before a giant plane." The carcasses were found in all attitudes of death, most of them "pulled apart by some unexplainable prehistoric catastrophic disturbance."

The evidence of the violence of nature combined with the stench of rotting carcasses was staggering. The ice fields containing these remains stretched for hundreds of miles in every direction. Trees and animals and layers of peat and mosses, were twisted and mangled together as though some giant mixer had jumbled them together some 10,000-12,000 years ago, and then frozen them into a solid mass. The evidence immediately suggested an enormous tidal wave that raged over the land, tumbling animals and vegetation into this mass, which was in turn quick-frozen. But the extinction was not limited to the Arctic."

Further references:

North American Comet Catastrophe 10,900 BC

The following video shows that comet fragments landed as far away as Belgium:

Part 1 – youtu.be/f1GCgOI3B1o
Dr. Frank C. Hibben, Alaska
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_C._Hibben

HOW THE BAD TIME CAME

Note: The following excerpts are from the Oera Linda Book from Holland (Frisia). There are several important items within the text that support the story of Atlantis and the flood. The first part gives a time in the year of 3449 A.F. (After the Flood), which is after the destruction of Atlantis. It also gives a great deal of information about some of the activities taking place after the Great Flood and mentions the navigators who lived in Atlantis. Overall, the writing supports the story of Atlantis' destruction. It also suggests, as other texts have done, that comet fragments landed in Europe. Some notes following the passages have been inserted as questions.

> "Written at Liudwerd, in the year 3449 after Atland was submerged – that is, according to the Christian reckoning, the year 1256."

> "During the whole summer the sun had been hidden behind the clouds, as if unwilling to look upon the Earth. There was perpetual calm, and the damp mist hung like a wet sail over the houses and marshes. The air was heavy and oppressive, and in men's hearts was neither joy nor cheerfulness."

Note: Was this describing in some way "the quiet before the storm?"

> "In the midst of this stillness the Earth began to tremble as if she was dying. The mountains opened to vomit forth fire and flames. Some sank

into the bosom of the Earth, and in other places mountains rose out of the plain."

Note: Plato stated that earthquakes and flooding destroyed Atlantis. How would he have known about the earthquakes? During normal earthquakes, the people in Europe do not feel the effects when they take place in the Americas. Would comet fragments hitting the earth make it tremble, as if it were dying? Did the mountains sink or were they covered with water? Did fragments hit Europe and the rest of the world?

"Atlantis (Aldland, called Atland by the Sturian navigators who lived there), disappeared, and the wild waves rose so high over hill and dale that everything was buried in the sea. Many people were swallowed up by the Earth, and others who had escaped the fire perished in the water."

"It was also in Finda's land that the Earth vomited fire, and in Twiskland (Germany). Whole forests were burned one after the other, and when the wind blew from that quarter our land was covered with ashes. Rivers changed their course, and at their mouths new islands were formed of sand and drift."

Note: Was Finda's Land Belgium? Would a comet fragment hitting Belgium cause sympathetic earthquakes and fires in Germany? Could earthquakes change the course of rivers?

Yes! On December 16, 1811, a series of earthquakes hit the New Madrid North Fault in the United States. The quakes and aftershocks lasted until February 7, 1812. Seismic uplifts along a segment of this reverse fault produced temporary waterfalls on the Mississippi River at Kentucky Bend. They created waves that propagated upstream, and caused the formation of Reelfoot Lake by obstructing streams in what is now Lake County, Tennessee. Because of all of this seismic activity, the Mississippi River ran backward for a few hours. This was caused by the dams and waterfalls that produced Reelfoot Lake.

"During three years this continued, but at length it ceased, and forests became visible. Many countries were submerged, and in other places

> land rose above the sea, and the wood was destroyed through the half of Twiskland. Troops of Finda's people came and settled in the empty places. Our dispersed people were exterminated or made slaves. Then watchfulness was doubly impressed upon us, and time taught us that union is force."

Note: Were the dispersed people from Atlantis or were the troops of Finda's people from Atlantis? Did the event last three years or three days? As you can see, there are still many unanswered questions.

References:
Oera Linda Book from Holland

8

THE ATLANTIS/EGYPT CONNECTION

Plato's story of Atlantis is beyond sensational. The idea that over 11,500 years ago millions of people left the Americas and attacked Europe would be unconvincing even in a serious book of fiction, much less in a book on ancient history. Yet, very strong evidence shows that it did happen, even though it might be hard to believe. The Great Pyramid and the Great Sphinx will always bare the mark of the Great Flood.

Dating the Great Sphinx

The following information is from the website of Dr. Robert M. Schoch.
Most people know Dr. Schoch by his work on the Great Sphinx. According to standard Egyptological thinking, the Great Sphinx was carved from limestone bedrock on the orders of the Old Kingdom Pharaoh Khafre around 2500 B.C. However Dr. Schoch traveled to Egypt in 1990 to examine the Great Sphinx from a geological perspective. He assumed that the Egyptologists were correct in their dating, but soon discovered that the geological evidence was not compatible with the dating of the Egyptologists.

While conducting research on the Great Sphinx, Dr. Schoch found that the oldest portions of the Sphinx, which he refers to as the core-body, must date to an earlier period, 5,000 to 9,000 B.C. because of heavy water erosion. This erosion could have only been caused by water such as rainfall or runoff. However, the Sphinx sits on the edge of the Sahara Desert, which has been arid for the past 5,000 years.

Also the various structures dated to the Old Kingdom show only erosion that was caused by wind and sand, which is different from water erosion. Others argue that the Great Sphinx was not as old as Schoch claims because the head is clearly a dynastic Egyptian form and the dynastic period did not start until about 3,000 B.C.

Dr. Schoch's argument is that the head of the current Sphinx's is too small for its body. Also, the original head would be severely weathered and eroded. Dr Schoch: "In fact, the Sphinx may not have originally been a sphinx at all. Perhaps it was a male lion." He stated that the present head must have been re-carved from the eroded head of a lion during dynastic times, making it much smaller.

You may find a reference to this material on Dr. Schoch's website:
http://www.robertschoch.com/bioandintro.html

Dating the Pyramids

As water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the Mediterranean Basin, it overran the banks, submerged the pyramids, and ran out into the desert. When the water receded toward the ocean, it took tons of debris from the desert and deposited it along the way. This is evident by the sediment surrounding the base of the Great Pyramid. Archeologists have found silt (fine sand, clay, and other material carried by running water and deposited as a sediment) fourteen feet deep around the pyramids. This water from the Atlantic Ocean left behind its unique signature, which is traceable by science. The silt contains many seashells and fossils that have been radiocarbon-dated to be 11,600 years old. This evidence alone dates the destruction of Atlantis and the flood and suggests that the three main pyramids of Giza are at least twelve thousand years old.

Also, when the Great Pyramid was first opened, incrustations of salt one inch thick were found inside. Chemical analysis has shown that the salt has a mineral content consistent with salt from the sea. This is further evidence that the pyramids were submerged by flood waters that came from the ocean. You

may find a reference to this information on the following Website. It was provided from Martin Gray. Visit his website.

http://sacredsites.com/africa/egypt/the_great_pyramid_of_giza.html

THE PLAIN OF ATLANTIS

According to Plato's story, the people of Atlantis dug large canals and channels, carving their footprint into the land. Fortunately, those features are still in place today, and with the help of the Internet's modern maps, we can explore, measure, and compare them to the places Plato wrote about. Even the tsunamis could not wash away the land and subdivisions left behind to tell their stories.

The subdivisions they carved are works of art cut into the landscape. By searching map images of Florida, we can see the elaborate designs they made for their homes. Within the empty subdivisions, you can still see the old roads the people of Atlantis walked on from day to day. You can also see flooded subdivisions next to those that are still above water. Take a tour of the Aquatic Artwork. Zoom out to see more.

Explore Flormar Terrace:
www.google.com/maps/@28.2343524,-82.7563632,620m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en

Explore Brant Point Cir.:
www.google.com/maps/@26.5348496,-81.9167131,581m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en

Explore Rexford Dr.:
www.google.com/maps/@26.3893577,-80.1788202,511m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en
Look around on your own to see what you find!

The country of Atlantis was said to be very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea, but the area immediately about and around the city was a level plain

surrounded by what are now the Appalachian Mountains, which descended through Canada and towards the sea. The plain was smooth, even, and of an oblong shape, extending in one direction three thousand stadia, though across the center inland it was two thousand stadia. This part of the continent looked towards the south, and was sheltered from the north.

The Plain of Atlantis:
www.google.com/maps/@29.270078,-82.9856314,1045454m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en
Note: Plato describes the plain of Atlantis as being lofty and precipitous because 11,500 years ago sea level was about 65 feet below what it is today. This means that the Florida coastline and the Gulf of Mexico had high lofty banks all around.

The surrounding mountains were celebrated for their number and size and beauty, having in them many wealthy villages of country folk, rivers, lakes, and meadows and supplied food enough for every animal, wild or tame, and much timber of various sorts in abundance, for every kind of work.

Mountains in America:
http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/nalnd.htm
Plato wrote that the plain was fashioned by both nature and by the labors of many generations of kings through long ages. It was, for the most part, rectangular and oblong. On its eastern side where the coastline followed a straight line, they dug a coastal ditch. The depth and width and length of this ditch were incredible and gave the impression that a work of such extent, as well as many others works like it, could never have been artificial. It went around the whole plain and was 10,000 stadia in length, or about 1,200 miles.

Note: According to Herodotus, one stade is equal to 600 feet. That would be 200 yards, 182.88 meters, .11 miles, or 0.18288 kilometers.

The Coastal Ditch:
www.google.com/maps/@28.2049281,-80.6361158,8161m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en
Follow it around the plain.

Further inland, straight canals of a hundred feet in width were cut from the ditch through the plain. The waters from the canals ran off into the ditch, leading to the sea. These canals were at intervals of 100 stadia. They brought

down the timber from the mountains to the city and conveyed the fruits of the earth in ships, cutting transverse passages from one canal into another, and into the city.

Twice during the year they gathered the fruits of the earth—in winter having the benefit of the rains from heaven, and in summer the water, which the land provided by introducing streams from the canals:

Zoom out on the following maps for more detail.

Canal:
www.google.com/maps/@26.644911,-80.582282,697m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en

Canal:
www.google.com/maps/@26.0616716,-80.4439804,348m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en

Canal:
www.google.com/maps/@26.9978137,-81.0690891,696m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en

10

ATLANTIS NOT A MYTH

Written by Edward H. Thompson
Popular Science Monthly Volume 15 October 1879

Note: The following article was written during a time when it was okay to write something positive about Atlantis without fear of being labeled as a fringe writer. The article was well researched, well written, and published by a reliable source. Now, it has been enhanced with internet reverences.

OUR sturdy worker in the copper mines of Lake Superior, finding both himself and his vein of copper growing poorer day by day, determines to seek some more paying claim in the as yet unexplored portion of the copper country. He gathers his kit of tools together and starts, and, after many a hard hour's travel over the wild and rugged country, finds a region with abundant signs of copper, and where seemingly no human foot has trod since creation's dawn.

Missing: 500,000 tons of copper
www.science-frontiers.com/sf090/sf090a01.htm

Copper: a world trade in 3000 BC?
www.philipcoppens.com/copper.html

He strikes a rich vein and goes steadily to work digging and blasting his way to the richer portions, when suddenly, right in the richest part, he finds his lead cut off by what looks to his experienced eye marvelously like a mining shaft. Amazedly he begins to clear out of the pit the fallen earth and the debris of

ages, and the daylight thus let in reveals to his astonished gaze an immense mass of copper raised some distance from the original bottom of the pit on a platform of logs, while at his feet lie a number of strange stone and copper implements—some thin and sharp like knives and hatchets, others huge and blunt like mauls and hammers—all being left in such a manner as though the workman had but just gone to dinner and might be expected back at any moment.

Michigan Artifact, YouTube:
youtu.be/mjEFxguk5ko

Bewildered, he ascends to the surface again and looks about him. He sees mounds that from their positions are evidently formed from the refuse of the pit, but these mounds are covered with gigantic trees, evidently the growth of centuries; and, looking still closer, he sees that these trees are fed from the decayed ruins of trees still older—trees that have sprung up, flourished, grown old, and died since this pit was dug or these mounds were raised. The more he thinks of the vast ages that have elapsed since this pit was dug, that mass of copper quarried and raised, the more confused he becomes: his mind cannot grasp this immensity of time.

"Who were these miners? When did they live, and where did they come from?" are the questions he asks himself, but gets no answer. However, one fact is patent to him —that, whoever they were, they will not now trouble his claim; and, consoled by this reflection, he goes to work again.

The traveler in wandering through the dense and almost impenetrable forests of Central and South America, suddenly finds himself upon a broad and well-paved road, but a road over which in places there have grown trees centuries old. Curiously following this road, he sees before him, as though brought thither by some Aladdin's lamp, a vast city, a city built of stone—buildings that look at a distance like our large New England factories — splendid palaces and aqueducts, all constructed with such massiveness and grandeur as to compel a cry of astonishment from the surprised traveler—an immense but deserted city, whose magnificent palaces and beautiful sculpturing are inhabited and viewed only by the iguana and centipede. The roads and paths to the aqueducts, once so much traveled as to have worn hollows in the hard stone, are now trodden only by the mestizo or simple Indian. Of this

deserted home of a lost race, the traveler asks the same question as the miner, and the only answer he gets from the semi-civilized Indian is a laconic "Quien sabe?" And who does know?

Top Ancient Cities of Mexico:
www.lonelyplanet.com/mexico/travel-tips-and-articles/68510

The curious and scientific world, however, are not so easily answered, and various are the theories and conjectures as to these diggers of mines and builders of mounds and strange cities. One of the most plausible of these—one believed by many scientists to be the true theory—is this: Ages ago the Americas presented a very different appearance from what they now do. Then an immense peninsula extended itself from Mexico, Central America, and New Granada, so far into the Atlantic that Madeira, the Azores, and the West India Islands are now fragments of it. This peninsula was a fair and fertile country inhabited by rich and civilized nations, a people versed in the arts of war and civilization—a country covered with large cities and magnificent palaces, their rulers according to tradition reigning not only on the Atlantic Continent, but over islands far and near, even into Europe and Asia. Suddenly, without warning, this whole fair land was ingulfed by the sea, in a mighty convulsion of nature.

That Atlantis possessed great facilities for making a sudden exit can not be doubted. Its very situation gives good color to the narratives of ancient Grecian historians and Toltecian traditions, that "it disappeared by earthquakes and inundations."

Not only is it within the bounds of possibility that it might have occurred, but if traditions so clear and distinct as to be almost authentic history are to be believed, then it did occur. Listen to what one of the most cautious of ancient writers, Plato, says :"Among the great deeds of Athens, of which recollection is preserved in our books, there is one that should be placed above all others.

Our book tells us that the Athenians destroyed an army that came across the Atlantic seas, and insolently invaded Europe and Asia, for this sea was then navigable; and beyond the straits where you place the Pillars of Hercules was an immense island, larger than Asia and Libya combined. From this island one could pass easily to the other islands, and from these to the continent beyond. The sea on this side of the straits resembled a harbor with a narrow entrance,

but there is a veritable sea, and the land which surrounds it is a veritable continent.

On this island of Atlantis there reigned three kings with great and marvelous power. They had under their domain the whole of Atlantis, several of the other islands, and part of the continent. At one time their power extended into Europe as far as Tyrrhenia, and uniting their whole force they sought to destroy our country at a blow, but their defeat stopped the invasion and gave entire freedom to the countries this side of the Pillars of Hercules.

Afterward, in one day and one fatal night, there came mighty earthquakes and inundations, that ingulfed that warlike people. Atlantis disappeared, and then that sea became inaccessible, on account of the vast quantities of mud that the ingulfed island left in its place." It is possible that the debris, said to have been left by this catastrophe, might be identical with or the nuclei of the sargazo fields that, many centuries later, Columbus found almost impenetrable. Again, Plato, in an extract from Proclus, speaks of an island in the Atlantic whose inhabitants preserved knowledge from their ancestors of a large island in the Atlantic, which had dominion over all other islands of this sea.

Sargasso Sea:
www.bibliotecapleyades.net/ciencia/esp_bermuda_04.htm

Plutarch, in his life of the philosopher Solon, Herodotus, and other ancient writers, speak of this island as a known fact, and it is impossible to believe otherwise than that Seneca thought of Atlantis when he writes in his tragedy of "Medea": "Late centuries will appear, when the ocean's veil will lift to open a vast country. New worlds will Thetsys unveil. Ultima Thule" (Iceland) "will not remain the earth's boundary." He evidently believed in the unknown island and continent, and knew it would not remain for ever unknown.

Diodorus Siculus says that "opposite to Africa lies an island which, on account of its magnitude, is worthy to be mentioned. It is several days distant from Africa.

South America Opposite of Africa
www.google.com/maps/@-4.452349,-28.3384727,8204039m/data=!3m1!1e3

It has a fertile soil, many mountains, and not a few plains, unexcelled in their beauty. It is watered by many navigable rivers, and there are to be found estates in abundance adorned with fine buildings." Again he says, "Indeed, it appears on account of the abundance of its charms as though it were the abode of gods and not of men."

The situation, the description of the country, in fact every particular, agrees precisely with our idea of Atlantis; and what other land now in existence agrees in any way with this description what islands of magnitude that contain navigable rivers, large fertile plains, and mountains?

Turning from our well-known ancient writers, we find in all the traditions and books of the ancient Central Americans and Mexicans a continual recurrence to the fact of an awful catastrophe, similar to that mentioned by Plato and others.

Now, what are we to believe? This, that either the traditions and narratives of these ancient writers and historians of both lands are but a tissue of fabrications, evolved from their own brains, with perhaps a small thread of fact, or else that they are truths, and truths proving that the Americas, instead of being the youngest habitation of man, are among the oldest, if not, as De Bourbourg affirms, the oldest.

Brasseur de Bourbourg, who Baldwin says has studied the monuments, writings, and traditions left by this civilization more carefully and thoroughly than any man living, is an advocate of this theory, and to him are we indebted for most of our translations of the traditions and histories of the ancient Americans.

To the imaginative and lovers of the marvelous, this theory is peculiarly fascinating, and the fact that there is plausible evidence of its truth adds to the effect. With their mind's eye they can see the dreadful events, as recorded by Plato, as in a panorama. They see the fair and fertile country, filled with people, prosperous and happy; the sound of busy life from man and beast fills the air. Comfort and prosperity abound. The sun shines clear overhead, and the huge mountains look down upon the cities and villages at their feet, like a mother upon her babes: all is a picture of peacefulness. Suddenly, in a second, all is changed. The protecting angels become destroying fiends, vomiting fire and liquid hell upon the devoted cities at their feet, burning, scorching, strangling their wretched inhabitants. The earth rocks horribly, palaces,

temples, all crashing down, crushing their human victims, flocked together like so many ants.

Vast rents open at their very feet, licking with huge, flaming tongues the terrified people into their yawning mouths. And then the inundations. Mighty waves sweep over the land. The fierce enemies, Fire and Water, join hands to effect the destruction of a mighty nation.

How they hiss and surge, rattle and seethe! How the steam rises, mingled with the black smoke, looking like a mourning-veil, that it is, and, when that veil is lifted, all is still, the quiet of annihilation! Of all that populous land, naught remains save fuming, seething mud. It is not to be supposed that all perished in that calamity.

Long before this they had spread over the portion of the Americas contiguous to the peninsula, building cities, palaces, roads, and aqueducts, like those of their native homes; and adventurous pioneers continually spreading north, east, and westward, their constant increase of numbers from their former homes enabling them to overcome the resistance offered to their progress by both natives and nature, till at last they reached and discovered the copper country of Lake Superior.

Note: Long before the Carolina Event that destroyed Atlantis took place, the people of Atlantis had spread from the Florida Plain to the Yucatan Peninsula and built Mexico City and the surrounding cities

That they appreciated this discovery is evinced by the innumerable evidences of their works and of their skill in discovering the richest and most promising veins. Wherever our miners of the present day go, they find their ancient fellow craftsmen have been before them, worked the richest veins and gathered the best copper; and it is supposed that they continued thus till the terrible blotting out of their native country cut short all this, and left this advancing civilization to wither and die like a vine severed from the parent stem.

Having no further accession to their numbers, and being continually decimated by savages and disease, they slowly retreated before the ever-advancing hordes. Gradually, and contesting every step, as is shown by their numerous defensive works along their path, they were forced back to their cities on this continent, that had been spared them from the universal destruction of their country, where the dense and almost impassable forests

afforded them their last refuge from their enemies, and where, reduced by war, pestilence, and other causes, to a feeble band, their total extinction was only a matter of time.

Such is probably the history of this lost civilization, and such would have been the history of our civilization had we in our infant growth been cut off from receiving the nourishment of the mother countries.

Note: The people in the country of Atlantis were destroyed, but not the land itself. This included Florida and Mexico. Only those who lived high in the mountains would have survived the destruction of flooding.

Within the last twenty-five years, all sciences relating to the past and present of man have been enormously developed. Old, worn-out, useless theories have been discarded, new facts have taken their places, discoveries have followed discoveries, each discovery helping to form, link by link, the chain of human history.

We are beginning to perceive that we are but yet young in the knowledge of human history, that we have as yet picked up but a bright pebble of thought or glittering shell of theory, while before us lies the whole vast sea of human history unexplored. That we are beginning to acknowledge this is a good sign, for, when a man or mankind acknowledge their ignorance, they have at least a sure foundation to build upon.

Again, the spirit of bigotry, the spirit that told men to scorn and deride Galileo and Columbus, is fast passing away, and in its stead comes the spirit of rationality, a spirit that tells men to look upon a new idea or theory, even if it does run outside of the accustomed rut, with a reasoning if not favorable eye. And we have faith, as science grows to grander proportions and dispels some of the mist that now envelops it, that some day not far distant will bring forward an historic Edison that shall bring together the faint voice of the prehistoric past and the bright, clear voice of the present; that some future Champollion will discover, among the ruined cities of the Americas, an American Rosetta-stone that will complete the chain of human history. “The noblest study of mankind is man.”

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ATLANTIS IN MEXICO

The information in the following article is from Our Story of Atlantis, written by Dr. W.P. Phelon and published in 1903. This book gives detailed information about four areas and their terrain features. Three of them are temples, and one is the king's palace in Mexico City. While the palace is no longer there, the ruins are still standing and can be identified by the terrain features in the surrounding area. Keep in mind that the original author of the book thought he was describing the sunken home of his ancestors when he was really describing North America. He wrote the story in the past tense, but some parts have been rewritten here in the present tense. You can find Our Story of Atlantis online and read it for free in libraries or by clicking on the link at the end of the article.

The material regarding Atlantis in the book was provided by George Lippard. Dr. Phelon published the book after Lippard's death. It describes existing structures and terrain features of today as being the same as those found on Atlantis. Though it has a convoluted explanation about where the material came from and who wrote it, it provides valuable text in uncovering details about Atlantis. Without Our Story of Atlantis, it would be difficult to connect the pyramids of Egypt to those found in Mexico City. Fortunately, we have Dr. Phelon's book that reinforces Plato's story, and Plato's story that reinforces Dr. Phelon's book. Neither of the stories would have been believable without the actual terrain matching the features and structures they described.

This article starts with a description and layout of the continent of Atlantis, which matches the features of North America. As you read this section, you will find that the structures and terrain features have been given their present day names, with Internet links provided for your reference. This will help to identify the features when reading the descriptions of Atlantis in the actual books.

The Brief Summary
Our Story of Atlantis

Our continent of Atlantis follows the general outline of other continents found in the world. It is about 1,000 miles wide at its narrowest point, which was measured between Guatemala and the Florida Plain and 3,000 miles long at its widest dimension, which was measured between California and New York. The surface is mostly level and consists of vast fertile plains, which cover the great plain states: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The Great Plain States:
www.luventicus.org/maps/unitedstates/greatplains.html

The continent is mountainous, with the Rocky Mountains running north and south near the western side of the United States. The Appalachian Mountains run northeast along the eastern side. From these mountains, the Mississippi River acts as a watershed. With its many branches, it drains nearly the whole length of the continent.

Mississippi River:
upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/54/Mississippirivermapnew.jpg

Much of this water is diverted through artificial canals to the Tampa Bay bypass canal, which flows into McKay Bay at Tampa. This canal has locks that help transport cargo to the great port at Hillsborough Bay near the city of Tampa.

McKay Bay in Tampa:
www.google.com/maps/search/McKay+Bay+into+Tampa/@27.9411802,-82.405119,4046m/data=!3m1!1e3

The Great Temple in Chichen Itza, built both for use and symbolism, is to the northeast of this boundless continent on the Yucatan Peninsula. It is located on this plateau of many acres where the gradually rising ground begins to break into foothills. The whole surface had been leveled and paved with some soft material of which the Atlantans alone knew the secret. This hardened under the action of the sun and atmosphere, until it was like adamant.

Chichen Itza:
www.world-mysteries.com/chichen_kukulcan.htm

Upon this broad expanse of level space, close enough to the mountains (the Sierra Madres) to be buttressed by their mighty arms, stood the great, white-walled temple, Teotihuacan, facing the south with ample area for assemblage. Beyond the great plaza, toward the city, trees and fountains shaded and beautified clear up to the naked edge of the vast pavement.

Teotihuacan:
www.world-mysteries.com/wm_dwp_teot1.htm

Teotihuacan is in the northeastern part of the city. Its lofty tower bears upon its top the finest observatory ever built and occupies the northeastern quarter of the Temple grounds. This and the temple itself are protected from attack on the north, east, and west by the local mountains, which serve both as a defense and a foundation to support the massive structures.

To the east of Mexico City, a belt of country called the Florida Plain reaches to the seacoast. It was not level with the ocean because of its height above sea level. However, it had also been smoothed and paved so that there would be no obstruction to the eye until it rested on the far horizon.

The belt of country:
www.google.com/maps/@23.8232598,-92.1917529,2005321m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en

This city which is beyond the immense area occupied by the grand city covers upwards of 75,000 square miles, has been cultivated from time immemorial and is one vast garden.

This plain is liberally irrigated from the river, which is a canal 600 feet in width and 100 feet in depth, extending around the plain 12OO miles. Not only were these waters used for irrigation, but through a system of locks at the port, galleys can be raised and lowered into the grand canal where they both receive

and distribute cargo. Here they transported all kinds of products in the interests of commerce. It is hardly necessary to mention that the population of this plain and the surrounding Appalachian Mountains was in the millions.

The First Americans – Part 5, "The Windover Bog People":
youtu.be/teh90FTIKec
In the center of the city, now Tampa, were the royal palaces, protected by three immense canals which were built entirely around them, with two intervening zones of land. These canals are connected with the great sea by another canal 300 feet wide, 100 feet deep, and six miles long.

Small Island of Atlantis:
www.google.com/maps/@27.9323936,-82.4513301,1948m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en
Another great landmark is found in the foothills of the country leading away from Florida into Georgia. The Great Temple, dedicated to MO, has been built among these hills and mountains, which is now known as the Kolomoki Mounds in Georgia. This temple was dedicated to the God known as the ONE and, the All. This temple seems to have been destroyed by the flood.

Kolomoki Mounds:
www.rd.com/advice/travel/historic-park-kolomoki-mounds-in-georgia
From what I have already described, perhaps this next feature will be plain to see. The new royal city was laid out like a disc, with a segment wanting where it is fitted against the foothills of the northern mountain range. Broad avenues in a semicircle begin at the mountains and end at the mountains. These are crossed at regular intervals by other avenues, forming the radii of the circle. In the center of this circle is what is now El Caracol, Texcoco, but was at one time the King's palace.

This is a faint portrayal of that which was really the culmination and concentration of the Nation's thousands of years of existence and unfolding. "Never will there be so many people gathered in the same place at the same time," said our prophets and Magi.

The King's Palace, El Caracol, Texcoco:
www.google.com/maps/@19.570296,-99.002685,1025m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en

This brief chapter discusses some of the important features that both Plato and Dr. Phelon wrote about. Each writer mentioned the same features more than once in their books, giving a bit of new information each time. This is where we learned that Mexico City became the grand city and Tampa was the great port city of Atlantis. To get the story the way the authors told it, you must read their books. Also, keep in mind that your interpretation of the stories might be different from that given here.

Our Story of Atlantis: Written down for the Hermetic Brotherhood By W. P. Phelon, M. D., Research Done by La Plongoen.
Found in Perking Library, Duke University, Rare Books
archive.org/stream/ourstoryofatlant00phel#page/n2/mode/1up

PLATO'S ATLANTIS – THE COMPLETE STORY

The full story of Atlantis was told by Critias, recorded by Plato, and translated by Benjamin Jowett. Since Jowett's translation contains errors in grammar and syntax, scholars have criticized his work and attributed those errors to carelessness. Some of the mistakes and errors may have been corrected in editing. The complete story is presented here. It has three sections: The Overview, The Story of Athens, and The Story of Atlantis. If necessary, scroll down to find the story of Atlantis.

Note: As you read the story, disregard the mythology for now. Also, Solon, the original author, changed some of the names in Plato's story so that they would be familiar to the people in Greece.

The Overview

Note: The overview covers the discussions that took place leading up to the telling of the story.

Socrates: Very good. And what is this ancient famous action of the Athenians, which Critias declared, on the authority of Solon, to be not a mere legend, but an actual fact?

Critias: I will tell an old-world story which I heard from an aged man; for Critias, at the time of telling it, was as he said, nearly ninety years of age, and I was about ten. Now the day was that day of the Apaturia which is called the Registration of Youth, at which, according to custom, our parents gave prizes

for recitations, and the poems of several poets were recited by us boys, and many of us sang the poems of Solon, which at that time had not gone out of fashion.

Note: The Apaturia was a festival during which people registered the children who had been born in the previous year. On the third day of the festival, schoolboys were expected to give recitations as entertainment.

One of our tribe, either because he thought so, or to please Critias, said that in his judgment, Solon was not only the wisest of men but also the noblest of poets. The old man, as I very well remember, brightened up at hearing this and said, smiling: Yes, Amynander, if Solon had only, like other poets, made poetry the business of his life, and had completed the tale which he brought with him from Egypt, and had not been compelled, by reason of the factions and troubles which he found stirring in his own country when he came home, to attend to other matters, in my opinion he would have been as famous as Homer or Hesiod, or any poet.

And what was the tale about, Critias? said Amynander.

About the greatest action which the Athenians ever did, and which ought to have been the most famous, but, through the lapse of time and the destruction of the actors, it has not come down to us.

Tell us, said the other, the whole story, and how and from whom Solon heard this veritable tradition. He replied:

In the Egyptian Delta, at the head of which the river Nile divides, there is a certain district which is called the district of Sais, and the great city of the district is also called Sais, and is the city from which King Amasis came. The citizens have a deity for their foundress; she is called in the Egyptian tongue Neith, and is asserted by them to be the same whom the Hellenes call Athene; they are great lovers of the Athenians, and say that they are in some way related to them.

To this city came Solon, and was received there with great honour; he asked the priests who were most skilful in such matters, about antiquity, and made the discovery that neither he nor any other Hellene knew anything worth mentioning about the times of old.

On one occasion, wishing to draw them on to speak of antiquity, he began to tell about the most ancient things in our part of the world—about Phoroneus,

who is called “the first man,” and about Niobe; and after the Deluge, of the survival of Deucalion and Pyrrha; and he traced the genealogy of their descendants, and reckoning up the dates, tried to compute how many years ago the events of which he was speaking happened.

Note: The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha is the Greek version of Noah’s Great Flood. They thought the flood was a means to punish humankind.

Greek Version of the Great Flood:
www.authorama.com/old-greek-stories-6.html

Thereupon one of the priests, who was of a very great age, said: O Solon, Solon, you Hellenes are never anything but children, and there is not an old man among you. Solon in return asked him what he meant. I mean to say, he replied, that in mind you are all young; there is no old opinion handed down among you by ancient tradition, nor any science which is hoary with age. And I will tell you why.

There have been, and will be again, many destructions of mankind arising out of many causes; the greatest have been brought about by the agencies of fire and water, and other lesser ones by innumerable other causes. There is a story, which even you have preserved, that once upon a time Phaethon, the son of Helios, having yoked the steeds in his father’s chariot, because he was not able to drive them in the path of his father, burnt up all that was upon the earth, and was himself destroyed by a thunderbolt.

Now this has the form of a myth, but really signifies a declination of the bodies moving in the heavens around the earth, and a great conflagration of things upon the earth, which recurs after long intervals; at such times those who live upon the mountains and in dry and lofty places are more liable to destruction than those who dwell by rivers or on the seashore. And from this calamity the Nile, who is our never-failing saviour, delivers and preserves us.

When, on the other hand, the gods purge the earth with a deluge of water, the survivors in your country are herdsmen and shepherds who dwell on the mountains, but those who, like you, live in cities are carried by the rivers into the sea. Whereas in this land, neither then nor at any other time, does the water come down from above on the fields, having always a tendency to come up

from below; for which reason the traditions preserved here are the most ancient.

The fact is, that wherever the extremity of winter frost or of summer does not prevent, mankind exist, sometimes in greater, sometimes in lesser numbers. And whatever happened either in your country or in ours, or in any other region of which we are informed—if there were any actions noble or great or in any other way remarkable, they have all been written down by us of old, and are preserved in our temples.

Whereas just when you and other nations are beginning to be provided with letters and the other requisites of civilized life, after the usual interval, the stream from heaven, like a pestilence, comes pouring down, and leaves only those of you who are destitute of letters and education; and so you have to begin all over again like children, and know nothing of what happened in ancient times, either among us or among yourselves. As for those genealogies of yours which you just now recounted to us, Solon, they are no better than the tales of children.

In the first place you remember a single deluge only, but there were many previous ones; in the next place, you do not know that there formerly dwelt in your land the fairest and noblest race of men which ever lived, and that you and your whole city are descended from a small seed or remnant of them which survived.

And this was unknown to you, because, for many generations, the survivors of that destruction died, leaving no written word. For there was a time, Solon, before the great deluge of all, when the city which now is Athens was first in war and in every way the best governed of all cities, is said to have performed the noblest deeds and to have had the fairest constitution of any of which tradition tells, under the face of heaven.

Solon marveled at his words, and earnestly requested the priests to inform him exactly and in order about these former citizens. You are welcome to hear about them, Solon, said the priest, both for your own sake and for that of your city, and above all, for the sake of the goddess who is the common patron and parent and educator of both our cities. She founded your city a thousand years before ours, receiving from the Earth and Hephaestus the seed of your race, and afterwards she founded ours, of which the constitution is recorded in our sacred registers to be eight thousand years old.

As touching your citizens of nine thousand years ago, I will briefly inform

you of their laws and of their most famous action; the exact particulars of the whole we will hereafter go through at our leisure in the sacred registers themselves. If you compare these very laws with ours you will find that many of ours are the counterpart of yours as they were in the olden time.

In the first place, there is the caste of priests, which is separated from all the others; next, there are the artificers, who ply their several crafts by themselves and do not intermix; and also there is the class of shepherds and of hunters, as well as that of husbandmen; and you will observe, too, that the warriors in Egypt are distinct from all the other classes, and are commanded by the law to devote themselves solely to military pursuits; moreover, the weapons which they carry are shields and spears, a style of equipment which the goddess taught of Asiatics first to us, as in your part of the world first to you.

Then as to wisdom, do you observe how our law from the very first made a study of the whole order of things, extending even to prophecy and medicine which gives health, out of these divine elements deriving what was needful for human life, and adding every sort of knowledge which was akin to them.

All this order and arrangement the goddess first imparted to you when establishing your city; and she chose the spot of earth in which you were born, because she saw that the happy temperament of the seasons in that land would produce the wisest of men. Wherefore the goddess, who was a lover both of war and of wisdom, selected and first of all settled that spot which was the most likely to produce men likest herself. And there you dwelt, having such laws as these and still better ones, and excelled all mankind in all virtue, as became the children and disciples of the gods.

Many great and wonderful deeds are recorded of your state in our histories. But one of them exceeds all the rest in greatness and valour. For these histories tell of a mighty power which unprovoked made an expedition against the whole of Europe and Asia, and to which your city put an end.

This power came forth out of the Atlantic Ocean, for in those days the Atlantic was navigable; and there was an island situated in front of the straits which are by you called the Pillars of Heracles; the island was larger than Libya and Asia put together, and was the way to other islands, and from these you might pass to the whole of the opposite continent which surrounded the true ocean; for this sea which is within the Straits of Heracles is only a

harbour, having a narrow entrance, but that other is a real sea, and the surrounding land may be most truly called a boundless continent.

Now in this island of Atlantis there was a great and wonderful empire which had rule over the whole island and several others, and over parts of the continent, and, furthermore, the men of Atlantis had subjected the parts of Libya within the columns of Heracles as far as Egypt, and of Europe as far as Tyrrhenia.

This vast power, gathered into one, endeavoured to subdue at a blow our country and yours and the whole of the region within the straits; and then, Solon, your country shone forth, in the excellence of her virtue and strength, among all mankind. She was preeminent in courage and military skill, and was the leader of the Hellenes. And when the rest fell off from her, being compelled to stand alone, after having undergone the very extremity of danger, she defeated and triumphed over the invaders, and preserved from slavery those who were not yet subjugated, and generously liberated all the rest of us who dwell within the pillars.

But afterwards there occurred violent earthquakes and floods; and in a single day and night of misfortune all your warlike men in a body sank into the earth, and the island of Atlantis in like manner disappeared in the depths of the sea. For which reason the sea in those parts is impassable and impenetrable, because there is a shoal of mud in the way; and this was caused by the subsidence of the island.

I have told you briefly, Socrates, what the aged Critias heard from Solon and related to us. And when you were speaking yesterday about your city and citizens, the tale which I have just been repeating to you came into my mind, and I remarked with astonishment how, by some mysterious coincidence, you agreed in almost every particular with the narrative of Solon; but I did not like to speak at the moment. For a long time had elapsed, and I had forgotten too much; I thought that I must first of all run over the narrative in my own mind, and then I would speak.

And so I readily assented to your request yesterday, considering that in all such cases the chief difficulty is to find a tale suitable to our purpose, and that with such a tale we should be fairly well provided. And therefore, as Hermocrates has told you, on my way home yesterday I at once communicated the tale to my companions as I remembered it; and after I left them, during the night by thinking I recovered nearly the whole it.

Truly, as is often said, the lessons of our childhood make wonderful impression on our memories; for I am not sure that I could remember all the discourse of yesterday, but I should be much surprised if I forgot any of these things which I have heard very long ago. I listened at the time with childlike interest to the old man's narrative; he was very ready to teach me, and I asked him again and again to repeat his words, so that like an indelible picture they were branded into my mind.

As soon as the day broke, I rehearsed them as he spoke them to my companions, that they, as well as myself, might have something to say. And now, Socrates, to make an end my preface, I am ready to tell you the whole tale. I will give you not only the general heads, but the particulars, as they were told to me.

The city and citizens, which you yesterday described to us in fiction, we will now transfer to the world of reality. It shall be the ancient city of Athens, and we will suppose that the citizens whom you imagined, were our veritable ancestors, of whom the priest spoke; they will perfectly harmonize, and there will be no inconsistency in saying that the citizens of your republic are these ancient Athenians.

Let us divide the subject among us, and all endeavor according to our ability gracefully to execute the task which you have imposed upon us. Consider then, Socrates, if this narrative is suited to the purpose, or whether we should seek for some other instead.

Timaeus: How thankful I am, Socrates, that I have arrived at last, and, like a weary traveller after a long journey, may be at rest! And I pray the being who always was of old, and has now been by me revealed, to grant that my words may endure in so far as they have been spoken truly and acceptably to him; but if unintentionally I have said anything wrong, I pray that he will impose upon me a just retribution, and the just retribution of him who errs is that he should be set right.

Wishing, then, to speak truly in future concerning the generation of the gods, I pray him to give me knowledge, which of all medicines is the most perfect and best. And now having offered my prayer I deliver up the argument to Critias, who is to speak next according to our agreement.

Critias: And I, Timaeus, accept the trust, and as you at first said that you were going to speak of high matters, and begged that some forbearance might be shown to you, I too ask the same or greater forbearance for what I am about to say. And although I very well know that my request may appear to be somewhat discourteous, I must make it nevertheless. For will any man of sense deny that you have spoken well?

I can only attempt to show that I ought to have more indulgence than you, because my theme is more difficult; and I shall argue that to seem to speak well of the gods to men is far easier than to speak well of men to men: for the inexperience and utter ignorance of his hearers about any subject is a great assistance to him who has to speak of it, and we know how ignorant we are concerning the gods. But I should like to make my meaning clearer, if Timaeus, you will follow me.

All that is said by any of us can only be imitation and representation. For if we consider the likenesses which painters make of bodies divine and heavenly, and the different degrees of gratification with which the eye of the spectator receives them, we shall see that we are satisfied with the artist who is able in any degree to imitate the earth and its mountains, and the rivers, and the woods, and the universe, and the things that are and move therein, and further, that knowing nothing precise about such matters, we do not examine or analyze the painting; all that is required is a sort of indistinct and deceptive mode of shadowing them forth.

But when a person endeavors to paint the human form we are quick at finding out defects, and our familiar knowledge makes us severe judges of any one who does not render every point of similarity. And we may observe the same thing to happen in discourse; we are satisfied with a picture of divine and heavenly things which has very little likeness to them; but we are more precise in our criticism of mortal and human things.

Wherefore if at the moment of speaking I cannot suitably express my meaning, you must excuse me, considering that to form approved likenesses of human things is the reverse of easy. This is what I want to suggest to you, and at the same time to beg, Socrates, that I may have not less, but more indulgence conceded to me in what I am about to say. Which favor, if I am right in asking, I hope that you will be ready to grant.

Socrates: Certainly, Critias, we will grant your request, and we will grant the same by anticipation to Hermocrates, as well as to you and Timaeus; for I have no doubt that when his turn comes a little while hence, he will make the same request which you have made.

In order, then, that he may provide himself with a fresh beginning, and not be compelled to say the same things over again, let him understand that the indulgence is already extended by anticipation to him. And now, friend Critias, I will announce to you the judgment of the theatre. They are of opinion that the last performer was wonderfully successful, and that you will need a great deal of indulgence before you will be able to take his place.

Hermocrates: The warning, Socrates, which you have addressed to him, I must also take to myself. But remember, Critias, that faint heart never yet raised a trophy; and therefore you must go and attack the argument like a man. First invoke Apollo and the Muses, and then let us hear you sound the praises and show forth the virtues of your ancient citizens.

Critias: Friend Hermocrates, you, who are stationed last and have another in front of you, have not lost heart as yet; the gravity of the situation will soon be revealed to you; meanwhile I accept your exhortations and encouragements.

But besides the gods and goddesses whom you have mentioned, I would specially invoke Mnemosyne; for all the important part of my discourse is dependent on her favor, and if I can recollect and recite enough of what was said by the priests and brought hither by Solon, I doubt not that I shall satisfy the requirements of this theatre.

And now, making no more excuses, I will proceed.

Let me begin by observing first of all, that nine thousand was the sum of years which had elapsed since the war which was said to have taken place between those who dwelt outside the Pillars of Heracles and all who dwelt within them; this war I am going to describe.

Of the combatants on the one side, the city of Athens was reported to have been the leader and to have fought out the war; the combatants on the other side were commanded by the kings of Atlantis, which, as was saying, was an island greater in extent than Libya and Asia, and when afterwards sunk by an earthquake, became an impassable barrier of mud to voyagers sailing from hence to any part of the ocean.

The progress of the history will unfold the various nations of barbarians and families of Hellenes which then existed, as they successively appear on the scene; but I must describe first of all Athenians of that day, and their enemies who fought with them, and then the respective powers and governments of the two kingdoms. Let us give the precedence to Athens.

The Story of Athens

In the days of old, the gods had the whole earth distributed among them by allotment. There was no quarrelling; for you cannot rightly suppose that the gods did not know what was proper for each of them to have, or, knowing this, that they would seek to procure for themselves by contention that which more properly belonged to others.

They all of them by just apportionment obtained what they wanted, and peopled their own districts; and when they had peopled them they tended us, their nurslings and possessions, as shepherds tend their flocks, excepting only that they did not use blows or bodily force, as shepherds do, but governed us like pilots from the stern of the vessel, which is an easy way of guiding animals, holding our souls by the rudder of persuasion according to their own pleasure;—thus did they guide all mortal creatures.

Now different gods had their allotments in different places which they set in order. Hephaestus and Athene, who were brother and sister, and sprang from the same father, having a common nature, and being united also in the love of philosophy and art, both obtained as their common portion this land, which was naturally adapted for wisdom and virtue; and there they implanted brave children of the soil, and put into their minds the order of government; their names are preserved, but their actions have disappeared by reason of the destruction of those who received the tradition, and the lapse of ages.

For when there were any survivors, as I have already said, they were men who dwelt in the mountains; and they were ignorant of the art of writing, and had heard only the names of the chiefs of the land, but very little about their actions.

The names they were willing enough to give to their children; but the virtues and the laws of their predecessors, they knew only by obscure traditions; and as they themselves and their children lacked for many generations the necessaries of life, they directed their attention to the supply of their wants, and of them they conversed, to the neglect of events that had happened in times

long past; for mythology and the enquiry into antiquity are first introduced into cities when they begin to have leisure, and when they see that the necessaries of life have already been provided, but not before. And this is reason why the names of the ancients have been preserved to us and not their actions.

This I infer because Solon said that the priests in their narrative of that war mentioned most of the names which are recorded prior to the time of Theseus, such as Cecrops, and Erechtheus, and Erichthonius, and Erysichthon, and the names of the women in like manner. Moreover, since military pursuits were then common to men and women, the men of those days in accordance with the custom of the time set up a figure and image of the goddess in full armor, to be a testimony that all animals which associate together, male as well as female, may, if they please, practice in common the virtue which belongs to them without distinction of sex.

Now the country was inhabited in those days by various classes of citizens; —there were artisans, and there were husbandmen, and there was also a warrior class originally set apart by divine men.

The latter dwelt by themselves, and had all things suitable for nurture and education; neither had any of them anything of their own, but they regarded all that they had as common property; nor did they claim to receive of the other citizens anything more than their necessary food. And they practiced all the pursuits which we yesterday described as those of our imaginary guardians.

Concerning the country the Egyptian priests said what is not only probable but manifestly true, that the boundaries were in those days fixed by the Isthmus, and that in the direction of the continent they extended as far as the heights of Cithaeron and Parnes; the boundary line came down in the direction of the sea, having the district of Oropus on the right, and with the river Asopus as the limit on the left.

The land was the best in the world, and was therefore able in those days to support a vast army, raised from the surrounding people. Even the remnant of Attica which now exists may compare with any region in the world for the variety and excellence of its fruits and the suitableness of its pastures to every sort of animal, which proves what I am saying; but in those days the country was fair as now and yielded far more abundant produce.

How shall I establish my words? And what part of it can be truly called a remnant of the land that then was? The whole country is only a long promontory extending far into the sea away from the rest of the continent, while

the surrounding basin of the sea is everywhere deep in the neighborhood of the shore.

Many great deluges have taken place during the nine thousand years, for that is the number of years which have elapsed since the time of which I am speaking; and during all this time and through so many changes, there has never been any considerable accumulation of the soil coming down from the mountains, as in other places, but the earth has fallen away all round and sunk out of sight.

The consequence is, that in comparison of what then was, there are remaining only the bones of the wasted body, as they may be called, as in the case of small islands, all the richer and softer parts of the soil having fallen away, and the mere skeleton of the land being left. But in the primitive state of the country, its mountains were high hills covered with soil, and the plains, as they are termed by us, of Phelleus were full of rich earth, and there was abundance of wood in the mountains.

Note: notice that Plato used the terms “mountain” and “hills” nearly interchangeably. This caused confusion when he used the terms the same way to describe the small hill on the small island of Atlantis.

Of this last the traces still remain, for although some of the mountains now only afford sustenance to bees, not so very long ago there were still to be seen roofs of timber cut from trees growing there, which were of a size sufficient to cover the largest houses; and there were many other high trees, cultivated by man and bearing abundance of food for cattle.

Moreover, the land reaped the benefit of the annual rainfall, not as now losing the water which flows off the bare earth into the sea, but, having an abundant supply in all places, and receiving it into herself and treasuring it up in the close clay soil, it let off into the hollows the streams which it absorbed from the heights, providing everywhere abundant fountains and rivers, of which there may still be observed sacred memorials in places where fountains once existed; and this proves the truth of what I am saying.

Such was the natural state of the country, which was cultivated, as we may well believe, by true husbandmen, who made husbandry their business, and were lovers of honor, and of a noble nature, and had a soil the best in the world, and abundance of water, and in the heaven above an excellently

tempered climate. Now the city in those days was arranged on this wise. In the first place the Acropolis was not as now. For the fact is that a single night of excessive rain washed away the earth and laid bare the rock; at the same time there were earthquakes, and then occurred the extraordinary inundation, which was the third before the great destruction of Deucalion.

Note: Could the above passage be referring to the Carolina Event?

But in primitive times the hill of the Acropolis extended to the Eridanus and Ilissus, and included the Pnyx on one side, and the Lycabettus as a boundary on the opposite side to the Pnyx, and was all well covered with soil, and level at the top, except in one or two places.

Outside the Acropolis and under the sides of the hill there dwelt artisans, and such of the husbandmen as were tilling the ground near; the warrior class dwelt by themselves around the temples of Athene and Hephaestus at the summit, which moreover they had enclosed with a single fence like the garden of a single house.

On the north side they had dwellings in common and had erected halls for dining in winter, and had all the buildings which they needed for their common life, besides temples, but there was no adorning of them with gold and silver, for they made no use of these for any purpose; they took a middle course between meanness and ostentation, and built modest houses in which they and their children's children grew old, and they handed them down to others who were like themselves, always the same.

But, in summertime they left their gardens and gymnasia and dining halls, and then the southern side of the hill was made use of by them for the same purpose.

Where the Acropolis now is there was a fountain, which was choked by the earthquake, and has left only the few small streams, which still exist in the vicinity, but in those days the fountain gave an abundant supply of water for all and of suitable temperature in summer and in winter.

This is how they dwelt, being the guardians of their own citizens and the leaders of the Hellenes, who were their willing followers. And they took care to preserve the same number of men and women through all time, being so many as were required for warlike purposes, then as now—that is to say, about twenty thousand.

Such were the ancient Athenians, and after this manner they righteously administered their own land and the rest of Hellas; they were renowned all over Europe and Asia for the beauty of their persons and for the many virtues of their souls, and of all men who lived in those days they were the most illustrious. And next, if I have not forgotten what I heard when I was a child, I will impart to you the character and origin of their adversaries. For friends should not keep their stories to themselves, but have them in common.

Yet, before proceeding further in the narrative, I ought to warn you, that you must not be surprised if you should perhaps hear Hellenic names given to foreigners. I will tell you the reason of this: Solon, who was intending to use the tale for his poem, enquired into the meaning of the names, and found that the early Egyptians in writing them down had translated them into their own language, and he recovered the meaning of the several names and when copying them out again translated them into our language.

Note: This is how some names were changed.

My great-grandfather, Dropides, had the original writing, which is still in my possession, and was carefully studied by me when I was a child. Therefore if you hear names such as are used in this country, you must not be surprised, for I have told how they came to be introduced.

The Story of Atlantis

Critias continues:

The tale, which was of great length, began as follows: I have before remarked in speaking of the allotments of the gods, that they distributed the whole earth into portions differing in extent, and made for themselves temples and instituted sacrifices. And Poseidon, receiving for his lot the island of Atlantis, begat children by a mortal woman, and settled them in a part of the island, which I will describe.

Looking towards the sea, but in the centre of the whole island, there was a plain which is said to have been the fairest of all plains and very fertile. Near the plain again, and also in the centre of the island at a distance of about fifty stadia, there was a mountain not very high on any side. On this mountain there dwelt one of the earth born primeval men of that country, whose name was

Evenor, and he had a wife named Leucippe, and they had an only daughter who was called Cleito.

The maiden had already reached womanhood, when her father and mother died; Poseidon fell in love with her and had intercourse with her, and breaking the ground, enclosed the hill in which she dwelt all round, making alternate zones of sea and land larger and smaller, encircling one another; there were two of land and three of water, which he turned as with a lathe, each having its circumference equidistant every way from the centre, so that no man could get to the island, for ships and voyages were not as yet.

He himself, being a god, found no difficulty in making special arrangements for the centre island, bringing up two springs of water from beneath the earth, one of warm water and the other of cold, and making every variety of food to spring up abundantly from the soil. He also begat and brought up five pairs of twin male children; and dividing the island of Atlantis into ten portions, he gave to the first-born of the eldest pair his mother's dwelling and the surrounding allotment, which was the largest and best, and made him king over the rest; the others he made princes, and gave them rule over many men, and a large territory.

And he named them all; the eldest, who was the first king, he named Atlas, and after him the whole island and the ocean were called Atlantic. To his twin brother, who was born after him, and obtained as his lot the extremity of the island towards the Pillars of Heracles, facing the country which is now called the region of Gades in that part of the world, he gave the name which in the Hellenic language is Eumelus, in the language of the country which is named after him, Gadeirus.

Of the second pair of twins he called one Ampheres, and the other Evaemon. To the elder of the third pair of twins he gave the name Mneseus, and Autochthon to the one who followed him. Of the fourth pair of twins, he called the elder Elasippus, and the younger Mestor. And of the fifth pair, he gave to the elder the name of Azaes, and to the younger that of Diaprepes.

All these and their descendants for many generations were the inhabitants and rulers of diverse islands in the open sea; and also, as has been already said, they held sway in our direction over the country within the Pillars as far as Egypt and Tyrrhenia.

Now, Atlas had a numerous and honorable family, and they retained the kingdom, the eldest son handing it on to his eldest for many generations; and

they had such an amount of wealth as was never before possessed by kings and potentates, and is not likely ever to be again, and they were furnished with everything which they needed, both in the city and country. For because of the greatness of their empire many things were brought to them from foreign countries, and the island itself provided most of what was required by them for the uses of life. In the first place, they dug out of the earth whatever was to be found there, solid as well as fusile, and that which is now only a name and was then something more than a name, orichalcum, was dug out of the earth in many parts of the island, being more precious in those days than anything except gold.

There was an abundance of wood for carpenter's work, and sufficient maintenance for tame and wild animals.

Moreover, there were a great number of elephants in the island; for as there was provision for all other sorts of animals, both for those which live in lakes and marshes and rivers, and also for those which live in mountains and on plains, so there was for the animal which is the largest and most voracious of all.

Also whatever fragrant things there now are in the earth, whether roots, or herbage, or woods, or essences which distil from fruit and flower, grew and thrived in that land; also the fruit which admits of cultivation, both the dry sort, which is given us for nourishment and any other which we use for food—we call them all by the common name pulse, and the fruits having a hard rind, affording drinks and meats and ointments, and good store of chestnuts and the like, which furnish pleasure and amusement, and are fruits which spoil with keeping, and the pleasant kinds of dessert, with which we console ourselves after dinner, when we are tired of eating—all these that sacred island which then beheld the light of the sun, brought forth fair and wondrous and in infinite abundance.

With such blessings the earth freely furnished them; meanwhile they went on constructing their temples and palaces and harbors and docks. And they arranged the whole country in the following manner:

First of all, they bridged over the zones of sea which surrounded the ancient metropolis, making a road to and from the royal palace. And, at the very beginning they built the palace in the habitation of the god and of their ancestors, which they continued to ornament in successive generations, every

king surpassing the one who went before him to the utmost of his power, until they made the building a marvel to behold for size and for beauty.

And beginning from the sea, they bored a canal of three hundred feet in width and one hundred feet in depth and fifty stadia in length, which they carried through to the outermost zone, making a passage from the sea up to this, which became a harbor, and leaving an opening sufficient to enable the largest vessels to find ingress.

Moreover, they divided at the bridges the zones of land, which parted the zones of sea, leaving room for a single trireme to pass out of one zone into another, and they covered over the channels so as to leave a way underneath for the ships; for the banks were raised considerably above the water.

Note: Here Plato describes the banks of the canals as being considerably above water. As you read on, you will find that this is the first of a series of clues that will help us calculate the height of the water level at the Florida Plain during the time of Atlantis.

Now, the largest of the zones into which a passage was cut from the sea was three stadia in breadth, and the zone of land which came next of equal breadth; but the next two zones, the one of water, the other of land, were two stadia, and the one which surrounded the central island was a stadium only in width. The island in which the palace was situated had a diameter of five stadia.

All this including the zones and the bridge, which was the sixth part of a stadium in width, they surrounded by a stone wall on every side, placing towers and gates on the bridges where the sea passed in.

The stone which was used in the work they quarried from underneath the centre island, and from underneath the zones, on the outer as well as the inner side. One kind was white, another black, and a third red, and as they quarried, they at the same time hollowed out double docks, having roofs formed out of the native rock.

Some of their buildings were simple, but in others, they put together different stones, varying the color to please the eye, and to be a natural source of delight.

The entire circuit of the wall, which went round the outermost zone, they covered with a coating of brass, and the circuit of the next wall they coated

with tin, and the third, which encompassed the citadel, flashed with the red light of orichalcum.

The palaces in the interior of the citadel were constructed on this wise: In the centre was a holy temple dedicated to Cleito and Poseidon, which remained inaccessible, and was surrounded by an enclosure of gold; this was the spot where the family of the ten princes first saw the light, and thither the people annually brought the fruits of the earth in their season from all the ten portions, to be an offering to each of the ten.

Here was Poseidon's own temple, which was a stadium in length, and half a stadium in width, and of a proportionate height, having a strange barbaric appearance. All the outside of the temple, with the exception of the pinnacles, they covered with silver, and the pinnacles with gold. In the interior of the temple the roof was of ivory, curiously wrought everywhere with gold and silver and orichalcum; and all the other parts, the walls and pillars and floor, they coated with orichalcum.

In the temple, they placed statues of gold: There was the god himself standing in a chariot—the charioteer of six winged horses—and of such a size that he touched the roof of the building with his head. Around him there were a hundred Nereids riding on dolphins, for such was thought to be the number of them by the men of those days. There were also in the interior of the temple other images, which had been dedicated by private persons.

And around the temple on the outside were placed statues of gold of all the descendants of the ten kings and of their wives, and there were many other great offerings of kings and of private persons, coming both from the city itself and from the foreign cities over which they held sway. There was an altar too, which in size and workmanship corresponded to this magnificence, and the palaces, in like manner, answered to the greatness of the kingdom and the glory of the temple.

In the next place, they had fountains, one of cold and another of hot water, in gracious plenty flowing; and they were wonderfully adapted for use by reason of the pleasantness and excellence of their waters.

They constructed buildings about them, and planted suitable trees. Also, they made cisterns, some open to the heavens and others roofed over, to be used in winter as warm baths. There were the kings' baths, and the baths of private persons, which were kept apart; and there were separate baths for

women, and for horses and cattle. To each of them they gave as much adornment as was suitable.

Of the water which ran off, they carried some to the grove of Poseidon, where were growing all manner of trees of wonderful height and beauty, owing to the excellence of the soil; the remainder was conveyed by aqueducts along the bridges to the outer circles. There were many temples built and dedicated to many gods. Also, gardens and places of exercise, some for men, and others for horses, on both of the two islands formed by the zones. In the centre of the larger of the two there was set apart a racecourse of a stadium in width, and in length allowed to extend all round the island, for horses to race in.

Also there were guardhouses at intervals for the guards, the more trusted of whom were appointed—to keep watch in the lesser zone, which was nearer the Acropolis while the most trusted of all had houses given them within the citadel, near the persons of the kings. The docks were full of triremes and naval stores, and all things were quite ready for use.

Enough of the plan of the royal palace. Leaving the palace and passing out across the three you came to a wall which began at the sea and went all round: this was everywhere distant fifty stadia from the largest zone or harbor, and enclosed the whole, the ends meeting at the mouth of the channel which led to the sea.

The entire area was densely crowded with habitations; and the canal and the largest of the harbors were full of vessels and merchants coming from all parts, who, from their numbers, kept up a multitudinous sound of human voices, and din and clatter of all sorts night and day.

I have described the city and the environs of the ancient palace nearly in the words of Solon, and now I must endeavor to represent the nature and arrangement of the rest of the land.

The whole country was said by him to be very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea, but the country immediately about and surrounding the city was a level plain, itself surrounded by mountains, which descended towards the sea. It was smooth and even, and of an oblong shape, extending in one direction three thousand stadia, but across the centre inland it was two thousand stadia. This part of the island looked towards the south, and was sheltered from the north.

Note: Here Plato describes the plain of Atlantis as being lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea. Reading on will show that this is the second clue helping us to calculate the height of the water level.

The surrounding mountains were celebrated for their number and size and beauty, far beyond any which still exist, having in them also many wealthy villages of country folk, and rivers, and lakes, and meadows supplying food enough for every animal, wild or tame, and much wood of various sorts, abundant for each and every kind of work.

I will now describe the plain, as it was fashioned by nature and by the labors of many generations of kings through long ages. It was, for the most part, rectangular and oblong, and where falling out of the straight line followed the circular ditch. The depth, and width, and length of this ditch were incredible, and gave the impression that a work of such extent, in addition to so many others, could never have been artificial. Nevertheless, I must say what I was told.

It was excavated to the depth of a hundred, feet, and its breadth was a stadium everywhere; it was carried round the whole of the plain, and was ten thousand stadia in length. It received the streams which came down from the mountains, and winding round the plain and meeting at the city, was there let off into the sea.

Note: Here Plato describes the ditch as being dug to a depth of 100 feet. This is the third clue that helps to determine the water level at the plain.

Further inland, likewise, straight canals of a hundred feet in width were cut from it through the plain, and again let off into the ditch leading to the sea. These canals were at intervals of a hundred stadia, and by them they brought down the wood from the mountains to the city, and conveyed the fruits of the earth in ships, cutting transverse passages from one canal into another, and to the city.

Twice in the year they gathered the fruits of the earth—in winter having the benefit of the rains of heaven, and in summer the water which the land supplied by introducing streams from the canals.

As to the population, each of the lots in the plain had to find a leader for the men who were fit for military service. The size of a lot was a square of ten

stadia each way, and the total number of all the lots was sixty thousand. And of the inhabitants of the mountains and of the rest of the country there was also a vast multitude, which was distributed among the lots and had leaders assigned to them according to their districts and villages.

Note: There were also a vast multitude of people in America before Columbus arrived. According to some sources, there were 500 different nations in America.

"The Lost Civilizations of North America" documentary, YouTube Reference: youtu.be/yEcD55aTBdA

The leader was required to furnish for the war the sixth portion of war chariots, so as to make up a total of ten thousand chariots. Also two horses and riders for them, a pair of chariot-horses without a seat accompanied by a horseman who could fight on foot carrying a small shield. Also a charioteer, who stood behind the man-at-arms to guide the two horses; and, he was bound to furnish two heavily armed soldiers, two slingers, three stone-shooters and three javelin-men, who were light-armed, and four sailors to make up the complement of twelve hundred ships.

Such was the military order of the royal city—the order of the other nine governments varied, and it would be wearisome to recount their several differences.

As to offices and honors, the following was the arrangement from the first. Each of the ten kings in his own division and in his own city had the absolute control of the citizens, and, in most cases, of the laws, punishing and slaying whomsoever he would. Now the order of precedence among them and their mutual relations were regulated by the commands of Poseidon, which the law had handed down.

These were inscribed by the first kings on a pillar of orichalcum, which was situated in the middle of the island, at the temple of Poseidon, whither the kings were gathered together every fifth and every sixth year alternately, thus giving equal honor to the odd and to the even number.

And when they were gathered together they consulted about their common interests, and enquired if any one had transgressed in anything and passed judgment and before they passed judgment they gave their pledges to one

another on this wise:- There were bulls who had the range of the temple of Poseidon; and the ten kings, being left alone in the temple, after they had offered prayers to the god that they might capture the victim which was acceptable to him, hunted the bulls, without weapons but with staves and nooses; and the bull which they caught they led up to the pillar and cut its throat over the top of it so that the blood fell upon the sacred inscription.

Now on the pillar, besides the laws, there was inscribed an oath invoking mighty curses on the disobedient. When therefore, after slaying the bull in the accustomed manner, they had burnt its limbs, they filled a bowl of wine and cast in a clot of blood for each of them; the rest of the victim they put in the fire, after having purified the column all round. Then they drew from the bowl in golden cups, also pouring a libation on the fire. They swore they would judge according to the laws on the pillar, and would punish him who, in any point, had already transgressed them. Also, for the future, they would not, if they could help, offend against the writing on the pillar, and would neither command others, nor obey any ruler who commanded them, to act otherwise than according to the laws of their father, Poseidon.

This was the prayer which each of them-offered up for himself and for his descendants, at the same time drinking and dedicating the cup out of which he drank in the temple of the god; and after they had supped and satisfied their needs, when darkness came on, and the fire about the sacrifice was cool, all of them put on most beautiful azure robes, and, sitting on the ground, at night, over the embers of the sacrifices by which they had sworn, and extinguishing all the fire about the temple, they received and gave judgment, if any of them had an accusation to bring against any one; and when they gave judgment, at daybreak they wrote down their sentences on a golden tablet, and dedicated it together with their robes to be a memorial.

There were many special laws affecting the several kings inscribed about the temples, but the most important was the following: They were not to take up arms against one another. They were all to come to the rescue if any one in any of their cities attempted to overthrow the royal house; and like their ancestors, they were to deliberate in common about war and other matters, giving the supremacy to the descendants of Atlas.

The king was not to have the power of life and death over any of his kinsmen unless he had the assent of the majority of the ten. Such was the vast power which the god settled in the lost island of Atlantis; and this he

afterwards directed against our land for the following reasons, as tradition tells:

For many generations, as long as the divine nature lasted in them, they were obedient to the laws, and well-affectioned towards the god, whose seed they were; for they possessed true and in every way great spirits, uniting gentleness with wisdom in the various chances of life, and in their intercourse with one another.

They despised everything but virtue, caring little for their present state of life. They thought lightly of the possession of gold and other property, which seemed only a burden to them. They were not intoxicated by luxury, nor did wealth deprive them of their self-control. They were sober, and saw clearly that all these goods were increased by virtue and friendship with one another. Whereas by too great regard and respect for them, they are lost, and they lose friendship with others.

By such reflections and by the continuance in them of a divine nature, the qualities which we have described grew and increased among them; but when the divine portion began to fade away, and became diluted too often and too much with the mortal admixture, and the human nature got the upper hand, they then, being unable to bear their fortune, behaved unseemly, and to him who had an eye to see grew visibly debased, for they were losing the fairest of their precious gifts; but to those who had no eye to see the true happiness, they appeared glorious and blessed at the very time when they were full of avarice and unrighteous power.

Zeus, the god of gods, who rules according to law, and is able to see into such things, perceiving that an honourable race was in a woeful plight, and wanting to inflict punishment on them, that they might be chastened and improve, collected all the gods into their most holy habitation, which, being placed in the centre of the world, beholds all created things. And when he had called them together, he spake as follows:

Note: The story ended at this point without any explanation of why it was cut short.

13

NOTES FROM DONNELLY'S BOOK

"The most renowned of the Peruvian temples, the pride of the capital and the wonder of the empire, was at Cuzco, where, under the munificence of successive sovereigns, it had become so enriched that it received the name of Coricancha, or 'the Place of Gold.'... The interior of the temple was literally a mine of gold. On the western wall was emblazoned a representation of the Deity, consisting of a human countenance looking forth from amid innumerable rays of light, which emanated from it in every direction, in the same manner as the sun is often personified with us. The figure was engraved on a massive plate of gold, of enormous dimensions, thickly powdered with emeralds and precious stones.... The walls and ceilings were everywhere incrusted with golden ornaments; every part of the interior of the temple glowed with burnished plates and studs of the precious metal; the cornices were of the same material."

"M. Oppert read an essay at the Brussels Congress to show, from the astronomical observations of the Egyptians and Assyrians, that 11,542 years before our era man existed on the earth at such a stage of civilization as to be able to take note of astronomical phenomena, and to calculate with considerable accuracy the length of the year. The Egyptians, says he, calculated by cycles of 1460 years—zodiacal cycles, as they were called. Their year consisted of 365 days, which caused them to lose one day in every four solar years, and, consequently, they would attain their original starting-point again only after 1460 years (365 x 4). Therefore, the zodiacal cycle ending in the year 139 of our era commenced in the year 1322 B.C. On the other hand, the

Assyrian cycle was 1805 years, or 22,325 lunations. An Assyrian cycle began 712 B.C. The Chaldeans state that between the Deluge and their first historic dynasty there was a period of 39,180 years. Now, what means, this number? It stands for 12 Egyptian zodiacal cycles plus 12 Assyrian lunar cycles."

"At the year 11,542 B.C. the two cycles came together, and consequently they had on that year their common origin in one and the same astronomical observation."

That observation was probably made in Atlantis.

"Plato identifies "the great deluge of all" with the destruction of Atlantis. The priest of Sais told Solon that before "the great deluge of all" Athens possessed a noble race, who performed many noble deeds, the last and greatest of which was resisting the attempts of Atlantis to subjugate them; and after this came the destruction of Atlantis, and the same great convulsion which overwhelmed that island destroyed a number of the Greeks. So that the Egyptians, who possessed the memory of many partial deluges, regarded this as "the great deluge of all."

"Herodotus tells us ("Euterpe," cxlii.) that, according to the information he received from the Egyptian priests, their written history dated back 11,340 years before his era, or nearly 14,000 years prior to this time. They introduced him into a spacious temple, and showed him the statues of 341 high-priests who had in turn succeeded each other; and yet the age of Columbus possessed no arts, except that of printing (which was ancient in China), which was not known to the Egyptians; and the civilization of Egypt at its first appearance was of a higher order than at any subsequent period of its history, thus testifying that it drew its greatness from a fountain higher than itself."

Public Works.—The American nations built public works as great as or greater than any known in Europe. The Peruvians had public roads, one thousand five hundred to two thousand miles long, made so thoroughly as to elicit the astonishment of the Spaniards. At every few miles taverns or hotels were established for the accommodation of travelers. Humboldt pronounced these Peruvian roads "among the most useful and stupendous works ever executed by man." They built aqueducts for purposes of irrigation some of which were five hundred miles long. They constructed magnificent bridges of stone, and had even invented suspension bridges thousands of years before they were introduced into Europe. They had, both in Peru and Mexico, a system of

posts, by means of which news was transmitted hundreds of miles in a day, precisely like those known among the Persians in the time of Herodotus, and subsequently among the Romans. Stones similar to milestones were placed along the roads in Peru. (See Prescott's "Peru,")

Weapons.—The weapons of the New World were identically the same as those of the Old World; they consisted of bows and arrows, spears, darts, short swords, battle-axes, and slings; and both peoples used shields or bucklers, and casques of wood or hide covered with metal. If these weapons had been derived from separate sources of invention, one country or the other would have possessed implements not known to the other, like the blowpipe, the boomerang, etc. Absolute identity in so many weapons strongly argues identity of origin.

Religious Beliefs.—The Guanches of the Canary Islands, who were probably a fragment of the old Atlantean population, believed in the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body, and preserved their dead as mummies. The Egyptians believed in the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body, and preserved the bodies of the dead by embalming them.

The Peruvians believed in the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body, and they too preserved the bodies of their dead by embalming them. "A few mummies in remarkable preservation have been found among the Chinooks and Flatheads." (Schoolcraft, vol. v., p. 693.) The embalmment of the body was also practiced in Central America and among the Aztecs. The Aztecs, like the Egyptians, mummified their dead by taking out the bowels and replacing them with aromatic substances. (Dorman, "Origin Prim. Superst.," p. 173.) The bodies of the kings of the Virginia Indians were preserved by embalming. (Beverly, p. 47.)

A belief in ghosts is found on both continents. The American Indians think that the spirits of the dead retain the form and features which they wore while living; that there is a hell and a heaven; that hell is below the earth, and heaven above the clouds; that the souls of the wicked sometimes wander the face of the earth, appearing occasionally to mortals.

The story of Tantalus is found among the Chippewayans, who believed that bad souls stand up to their chins in water in sight of the spirit-land, which they can never enter. The dead passed to heaven across a stream of water by means of a narrow and slippery bridge, from which many were lost. The Zuñis set

apart a day in each year which they spent among the graves of their dead, communing with their spirits, and bringing them presents—a kind of All-souls-day. (Dorman, "Prim. Superst.," p. 35.) The Stygian flood, and Scylla and Charybdis, are found among the legends of the Caribs. (Ibid., p. 37.) Even the boat of Charon reappears in the traditions of the Chippewayans.

Marriage in Mexico was performed by the priest. He exhorted them to maintain peace and harmony, and tied the end of the man's mantle to the dress of the woman; he perfumed them, and placed on each a shawl on which was painted a skeleton, "as a symbol that only death could now separate them from one another." (Dorman, "Prim. Superst.," p. 379.)

The priesthood was thoroughly organized in Mexico and Peru. They were prophets as well as priests. "They brought the newly born infant into the religious society; they directed their training and education; they determined the entrance of the young men into the service of the state; they consecrated marriage by their blessing; they comforted the sick and assisted the dying." (Ibid., p. 374.) There were five thousand priests in the temples of Mexico.

They confessed and absolved the sinners, arranged the festivals, and managed the choirs in the churches. They lived in conventual discipline, but were allowed to marry; they practiced flagellation and fasting, and prayed at regular hours. There were great preachers and exhorters among them. There were also convents into which females were admitted. The novice had her hair cut off and took vows of celibacy; they lived holy and pious lives. (Ibid., pp. 375, 376.)

The king was the high-priest of the religious orders. A new king ascended the temple naked, except his girdle; he was sprinkled four times with water which had been blessed; he was then clothed in a mantle, and on his knees took an oath to maintain the ancient religion. The priests then instructed him in his royal duties. (Ibid., p. 378.) Besides the regular priesthood there were monks who were confined in cloisters. (Ibid., p. 390.)

Cortes says the Mexican priests were very strict in the practice of honesty and chastity, and any deviation was punished with death. They wore long white robes and burned incense. (Dorman, "Prim. Superst.," p. 379.) The first fruits of the earth were devoted to the support of the priesthood. (Ibid., p. 383.) The priests of the Isthmus were sworn to perpetual chastity.

If our knowledge of Atlantis was more thorough, it would no doubt appear that, in every instance wherein the people of Europe accord with the people of

America, they were both in accord with the people of Atlantis; and that Atlantis was the common centre from which both peoples derived their arts, sciences, customs, and opinions. It will be seen that in every case where Plato gives us any information in this respect as to Atlantis, we find this agreement to exist. It existed in architecture, sculpture, navigation, engraving, writing, an established priesthood, the mode of worship, agriculture, the construction of roads and canals; and it is reasonable to suppose that the, same correspondence extended down to all the minor details treated of in this chapter.

14

SEEING THE BIG PICTURE

Most of the important information about Atlantis is found in Plato's story. There we learned that Atlantis was a complex, advanced civilization that flourished up to about 11,500 years ago before it was destroyed by a cataclysmic act of nature. His description of its terrain features match the actual features well enough to find them on a map and compare them. However, he is not the only one who wrote about Atlantis; fragments of the story and brief references to it are found in various other ancient texts as well. Also, this is not the only book that claims Atlantis was in the Americas. Many other researchers make similar claims and have the evidence necessary to support their claims. Search for the other books online.

As the city on the plain grew, another city developed, which evolved to become the largest city in the kingdom by the time Atlantis was destroyed. This was the new city of Atlantis, and it was much larger than the one on the Florida Plain. We know it now as Mexico City.

After the destruction of Atlantis, survivors and observers on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean wrote about the event based on stories they heard, which were passed down through the oral tradition. For the most part, they were putting together stories to explain what they thought had happened. When the stories entered the oral tradition, they changed over the years. Most of the changes were influenced by religion, superstition, and mythology and were probably written down many years after the devastation took place. Nobody knew what really happened, but every culture around the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Basin has stories about the Great Flood.

Researchers who are now looking for clues about Atlantis must assume that the people who put together the original stories did not know what really happened because they were not directly involved with the incident or they were not close enough to the disaster to know what really happened. Because of this, all the information they provided and the stories they told should be considered as potentially unreliable while still serving as valuable background information, which can be used to build the bigger picture.

This book sets the stage for science to come in later. Scientists researching Atlantis in the future can build on this and other information from other sources to improve the big picture with finer details regarding Atlantis. As more credible information becomes available, a new story will be written. Eventually, a theory should emerge through the academic peer-review process. In the meantime, we can look to Plato's story, which is supported by circumstantial evidence from various sources.

Now that we have solid evidence regarding the flood, we can look at archeology in a different way. There is now two types of archeology, post-flood archeology and pre-flood archeology. Pre-flood archeology may help answer questions regarding the extinction of Neanderthal. Multiple flooding in Europe and Africa may help to explain the apparent long periods of isolation and separation between Africa and Europe. Down through the ages, each new flood wiped out civilizations, world history, and human progress.

At present, we cannot conduct normal archeological digs in Florida to uncover that part of Atlantis because flooding washed everything away except the building foundations, graveyards, canals, and subdivisions. There are also large boulders scattered around the Tampa area believed to be ship anchors.

Now, we will need new guidelines for the excavation of archeological sites that are known to have serious flood damage.

Stones scattered about Florida:
www.abovetopsecret.com/forum/thread213941/pg1

Atlantis' Egypt Connection

Plato's story of Atlantis is beyond sensational. The idea that over 11,500 years ago millions of people left the Americas and attacked Europe would be unconvincing even in a serious book of fiction, much less in a book on ancient

history. Yet, very strong evidence shows that it did happen, even though it might be hard to believe.

Identifying the grid coordinates leading to Atlantis and recognizing the notion that Egypt would have been an ideal place to own during the ten-year war are not the only things that connect Atlantis to Egypt. Solon, the storyteller, went to the city of Sais in Egypt to copy the story of Atlantis from the walls of a temple. Amazingly, the pyramid is like an Atlantis trademark. It appears that Atlantis was building another, more modern Mexico City in Egypt.

The Great Pyramid and the Great Sphinx will always bare the mark of the Great Flood.

STUDY AT YOUR LEISURE

Study these extra materials when you have time.

Something that the tsunamis left behind in Florida.
New Smyrna's Old Fort Park:
weirdus.com/states/florida/ancient_mysteries/new_smyrna_ruins/index.php

Possible Building Foundation – a lighthouse?
www.flheritage.com/archaeology/-projects/miamicircle

Europeans First Discovered America 20,000 Years Ago
New archaeological evidence suggests that America was first discovered by Stone Age people from Europe — 10,000 years before the Siberian-originating ancestors of the American Indians set foot in the New World:
youtu.be/TuYj8MSNzTQ

Stone Age comet destroys North America
youtu.be/7VO7l43YMTk

What's deep inside a Carolina bay?
Two intrepid researchers dig into one of the mysterious Carolina bays.
youtu.be/3f0y7HkX_Fw

White People came to Ancient America 2
This is not meant to diminish the role of Native Americans.

youtu.be/2DjO_zP9oh4

This may have been a ship building complex. Visit Poverty Point:
www.examiner.com/article/america-s-architectural-heritage-poverty-point-louisiana

Indians of the Midwest
publications.newberry.org/indiansofthemidwest/people-places-time/eras/moundbuilders

Flooded Subdivisions
Explore the old neighborhoods of Atlantis. Zoom in and out while exploring the surrounding areas.

Flowing Well Creek
goo.gl/maps/5XgRC

S. Causeway
goo.gl/maps/Miu8O

Oyster Bay
goo.gl/maps/iHFS6

Diana Shores
goo.gl/maps/8GBI4

Weedon Island State Preserve
goo.gl/maps/Miu8O

Caladesi Island State Park
goo.gl/maps/Miu8O

Westwinds Blvd.
goo.gl/maps/iHFS6

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THE HISTORY OF ATLANTIS

Evidence indicates that Atlantis has a place in history whether conventional university trained scientists recognize it yet or not. Currently, university professors are not willing to risk their careers by seriously considering a myth such as Atlantis; however, the puzzle of Atlantis has attracted some of the world's brightest intellectual minds.

It started with one of the seven wise men of Greece, Solon, the first great poet of Athens as well as a political leader and traveler who lived from approximately 638 to 559 B.C. According to Plato it was he who learned of the story of Atlantis from an Egyptian priest.

In the latter part of the sixth century BC., he left Athens and traveled to Sais in Egypt, which was the Nile Delta capital of the 26th Dynasty. This is where the temple of Neith was located. Plato recorded all this information along with the rest of the story of Atlantis.

During the ten years Solon spent in Egypt, he learned about Atlantis from the Egyptian high priests. They knew the story by heart and gave Solon a verbal presentation. Later, Solon was allowed to go into the sacred temples where the records were kept so he could record information from the registers. Even though Solon may have recorded the story word for word, he recorded misinformations and errors already in the Egyptian translation. Since the story was probably first translated from the Atlantean language to Egyptian and the first translation probably had errors or misinformation, it is possible something vital from the original may have been lost,

Whether or not we believe the story of Atlantis is true, we must admit that it is common for people to make errors during translation. We should also acknowledge the possibility of additional errors entering the story when undergoing a second translation, and thereby assume that the errors from the first translation will be retained. In other words, there is no doubt that Solon had many opportunities to make mistakes during translation, even though he probably had help from the Egyptian priests.

Solon left Egypt and took the story back to Athens in the form of a manuscript. He planned to make the story into an epic poem, but political problems kept him from finishing working on it. When Solon died, he left the poem with relatives. The manuscript was then handed down from relative to relative until Plato recorded and published the story. Since then, we haven't heard anything else about what happened to the manuscript.

THE STORYTELLERS

All the men who took part in the discussions or were mentioned in Plato's writings, except Timaeus, are known to have lived in ancient Greece. Their lives and the things they did were recorded in other documents from that time period.

Here are the people who took part in the discussion:

Timaeus. Timaeus gives us a brief introduction to Atlantis while describing the war between the ancient Athenians and the Atlantans. The part of the story that Timaeus told has been omitted here, because Critias tells the same story nearly word for word.

Critias. The main character who was involved with Atlantis is Critias. He was an associate of Socrates and was Plato's relative. Some historians say that Critias was Plato's great grandfather and some say that he was Plato's uncle. In any case, he was a close relative and a member of the Thirty Tyrants, a pro-Sparta oligarchy installed in Athens after Athens was defeated in the Peloponnesian War in April 404 B.C.

Critias gives a detailed description of the Lost Continent and its people, as well as a wealth of information about the ancient Athenians. The details he gave about the Athenians are included to provide the full story.

As written by Plato, Critias tells the story to a group of students at Plato's school, the Academy. However, some historians believe Plato had access to the actual manuscript and used it as the basis for the writings that went into his

dialogues Timaeus and Critias. Judging from Plato's writings, it seems he used only the verbal presentation as his source of information about Atlantis and never got the original manuscript.

Critias (the younger) was said to have learned the story of Atlantis from his grandfather, who was also named Critias (the elder), who in turn heard it from his great-grandfather, Dropides. Dropides learned it from Solon.

As Plato wrote regarding the manuscript:

> Critias: My great-grandfather, Dropides, had the original writing, which is still in my possession, and was carefully studied by me when I was a child.

THE BIOGRAPHIES

The following short biographies, taken from various sources, are included to give the reader an opportunity to get to know the people who have been involved with Atlantis down through the ages. These are only a few of the scholars who have studied and spoken about Atlantis from a positive point of view. You can learn about these scholars online on history sites, or in encyclopedias and other reference materials.

Solon (639-559 B.C.)
Solon, pronounced SOHluhn or SOHlahn, was a famous lawmaker. He was known as one of the seven wise men of Greece. He was born in Athens of a noble family and became known as a poet. His poems played a great part in urging the Athenians to regain the island of Salamis, which had long been in foreign hands. He was given command of the forces sent to take back the island, and he quickly conquered it. Afterward, Solon was elected an archon (chief government official) of Athens and was given the authority to change the lawss.

Plato (427-347 B.C.)
Plato was a philosopher and educator in ancient Greece, and was one of the most important thinkers and writers in the history of Western culture. He was born in Athens to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in the city. His mother, Perictione, was related to Solon, the great Athenian lawmaker. His father, Ariston, died when Plato was a child.

In 387 B.C., Plato founded a school of philosophy and science that was known as The Academy. Some scholars consider The Academy to have been the first university. They investigated subjects as such astronomy, biological sciences, mathematics, and political science. Plato lived in Athens and headed the Academy for most of his life. His most distinguished pupil at the Academy was the Greek philosopher Aristotle.

As a young man, Plato wanted to become a politician. In 404 B.C., a group of wealthy men, including two of Plato's relatives, Critias and his uncle Charmides, established themselves as dictators in Athens. They invited Plato to join them, however, Plato refused to join because he did not like the group's cruel and unethical practices. In 403 B.C., the Athenians deposed the dictators and established a democracy. Plato reconsidered entering politics again but he decided not to when his friend, the philosopher Socrates, was brought to trial and sentenced to death in 399 B.C.

Socrates (470-399 B.C.)

Socrates was a Greek philosopher and teacher. He was one of the most original, influential, and controversial figures in ancient Greek philosophy and in the history of Western thought. Before Socrates, Greek philosophy focused on the nature and origin of the universe. Socrates redirected philosophy toward a consideration of moral problems, and how people should best live their lives. He urged his fellow Greeks to consider the moral character of their souls and the search for knowledge of moral ideas like justice as the most important things in life. He is credited with saying, "The unexamined life is not worth living."

Benjamin Jowett (1817-1893)

Jowett was an English scholar and theologian. He was born at Camberwell, in London, and was educated at St. Paul's School and Balliol College. When Jowett was twelve, he was placed on the foundation of St Paul's School, and at nineteen he obtained an open scholarship to Balliol. He became a fellow, tutor, Regius professor of Greek, Master, and vice chancellor at Balliol College, Oxford.

In connection with the Greek professorship, Jowett undertook a work on Plato which grew into a complete translation of the Dialogues with introductory essays, and project that was published in 1871 after ten years or

more of work; he was the first to translate Plato's story of Atlantis from Greek to English, and his place in literature rests mainly on his essays about Plato.

Jowett had the merit of interpreting ideas, but he sometimes did not pay close attention to details, which resulted in errors in his writings.

Never married, Jowett died on October 1, 1893. His funeral was one of the most impressive ever seen in Oxford. His pallbearers were seven heads of colleges and the provost of Eton, all his former pupils.

Because Jowett discerned the capabilities of his pupils, studied their characters, and sought to remedy their defects by frank and searching criticism, they often became his friends for life. Like another Socrates, he taught them to know themselves, repressing vanity, encouraging the despondent, and attracting everyone with his unobtrusive sympathy. This work gradually made a strong impression, and those who cared for Oxford began to speak of him as "the great tutor."

As early as 1839, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, an English churchman and dean of Westminster, had joined with Archibald Campbell Tait, the future Archbishop of Canterbury, in advocating certain university reforms. From 1846 onward, Jowett threw himself into this movement. By 1848, it had become accepted among the younger and more thoughtful fellows, and until it took effect with the commission of 1850, and the act of 1854.

While scholars criticized particular editions (and there were indeed many small errors to be later removed in subsequent editions), it was generally agreed that he had succeeded in making Plato's work a classic.

Despite all of these accomplishments, Jowett is primarily known for his theories on the history of Atlantis and Shakespearean authorship. He wrote several books, including one on his own theory on earth's collision with a comet and another on Francis Bacon's supposed writing of Shakespeare's plays.

Ignatius Donnelly (1831-1901)

Ignatius Donnelly, born in Philadelphia, was an American politician, reformer, and author. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1855, he married Katherine McCaffrey, with whom he had three children. The family moved to Minnesota in 1857. Together with several partners, Donnelly founded a utopian community called Nininger City. However, the crash of 1857

doomed the attempts at a cooperative farm and community, and left Donnelly deeply in debt.

Donnelly was lieutenant governor of Minnesota from 1860-1863 and served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1863 to 1869, as a Republican representing Minnesota. He later quit the party; he was also a state Senator from 1874-1878. As a Congressman, Donnelly advocated extending the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau to provide education to the freedmen, so they could protect themselves once the bureau was withdrawn. He was also an early supporter of women's suffrage.

Donnelly wrote part of the Populist Party platform in 1892. This platform called for a federal income tax, government ownership of railroads, an eight-hour work day, and unlimited coinage of silver.

After leaving the state senate in 1878, he returned to the practice of law and writing. In 1882, he published Atlantis: The Antediluvian World, his best known work. It detailed his theories concerning the mythical lost continent of Atlantis. He ran for public office several times during the 1880s, including a losing run for Congress, this time as a Democrat, in 1884. In 1887, he successfully ran for the Minnesota State Legislature as an Independent. During this period, he was also an organizer of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance.

R. Cedric Leonard

Belonging to the Oklahoma Anthropological Society enabled Leonard to participate in field archaeology for a number of years. His Sanskrit studies, under Prof. J. N. Mohante of the University of Oklahoma, also allowed him to indulge his interest in ancient Hindu epic literature involving yantras and vimanas (i.e., ancient Indian flying machines described in the Puranas). Seeing Leonard's interest in the subject, Prof. Mohante brought certain fundamental Sanskrit texts to his attention, sometimes helping with translating particularly difficult texts into English—some of which can be found in the Ancient Aeronautics section of the website.

Bio: www.atlantisquest.com/bio.html

William Smith, West Chester, OH, United States

William M. Smith, born in Indiana in 1942, Graduated from Purdue University in 1966 in Mechanical engineering. He worked in manufacturing for the automotive industry for 39 years, but has spent the last 35 years working in the

research and identification of tools used in ancient navigation. He is the finder and owner of the Ohio Rock, as well as an online Yahoo group called THOR (The Hunters of Ohio Rock). He has published several papers relating to technology in navigation, from Europe to America prior to Columbus in Ancient American Magazine and Migration and Diffusion. Smith has also given presentations to many groups devoted to the research of ancient world travel, and currently works in the field of Archaeology at various sites around the United States.

Edward H. Thompson, Worcester, MA, United States
Thompson was initially inspired by the books of John Lloyd Stephens. He devoted much of his career to study of the Maya civilization. In 1879, Popular Science Monthly published "Atlantis Not a Myth", an article by Thompson in which he argued that the ancient Mayan monuments, which he had never seen except in books, were proof of the lost continent of Atlantis[1]—an opinion which his later research would change.

The article attracted the attention of Stephen Salisbury III, scion of an American railroad baron and a benefactor of the American Antiquarian Society, who persuaded Thompson to move to Yucatán to explore the ruins on his behalf. Senator George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts agreed to help subsidize Thompson's efforts by recommending him for the post of United States consul to Yucatán.

Read more about him online:
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Herbert_Thompson

About the References

Normally, websites on the Internet are not ideal sources to cite as references, but with research on subjects such as Atlantis, there are no current academic journals, papers, or positive articles to use as references. Most academic journals and papers about Atlantis simply state that the story was probably made up by Plato for various reasons. The Internet references in this book are used to paint a positive picture of the Americas as the former Kingdom of Atlantis. Therefore, it is up to the researchers and readers to verify the Internet sources themselves for truthfulness, accuracy, and reliability.

The Original Book

Atlantis: Ten Tribes of the Americas was the original book. It was designed to act as a discussion starter for people who are not locked into their beliefs regarding Atlantis and whether the story is true or not. It also presents physical evidence, which speaks for itself. It is up to the readers to study, do more research, and to make up their minds about Atlantis.

About the Author

Dennis Brooks has spent over 20 years researching Atlantis. In 1995 he found that the Florida Plain matched the description Plato gave as the Plain of Atlantis. Since then, he has been looking for other ways to connect Atlantis to the Americas and Egypt. In 2012 he published a book called Atlantis: Ten Tribes of the Americas.

Since then Mr. Brooks has added new discoveries, ancient stories, and new terrain features that help tell the story. He believes that with enough interest in the subject, credibility may return to Atlantis as a topic of research. Atlantology may one day go to college. Brooks has used this book to explain the features of Atlantis in a way that will allow you to explore and reference the information online. That makes this an interactive workbook.

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